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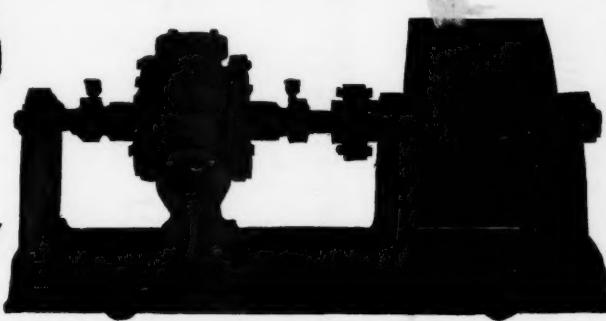
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 4

HOOVER SAYS FOOD CORNER TURNED.

Food Administrator Herbert Hoover arrived in England during the past week to participate in a conference of the food controllers of the Allied nations. In an address at a London gathering, Mr. Hoover gave it as his opinion that our food crisis has been passed, and that Allied countries now have an assurance of needed food supplies.

"The period of our anxieties in the matter of food is in all essentials now past," Mr. Hoover is quoted as saying. "In practical results we have turned the corner. Our loaf will improve in quality and we can deliver it without restriction except an injunction to economy. Our meat and fat supplies are ample. Beyond this we can build up reserves in North America against the possibility of a short harvest next year."

"To increase our beef production," continued Mr. Hoover, "would require from three to five years. On the other hand, we could bring about an enormous increase in our meat and fat production, through swine, within nine to twelve months."

Mr. Hoover said the American producers had been urged along this line and had been given assurances which had led to a wonderful increase in swine production.

"I have in my possession the needs of the European Allies for meats," the Food Administrator went on. "We can furnish this whole volume in pork alone. We can summarize our present position by stating that within the next twelve months we can with less pressure of saving upon our people, export 18,000,000 tons, if necessary, and to this Canada will add 3,000,000 tons."

Mr. Hoover pointed out that with restricted shipping the Entente Allies must face a reduction in fodder imports and thus a decrease in animal products until the submarine had been overcome and shipping restored. This degeneration in production, he added, would be continued throughout the war. He contended that it would be good strategy to devote European land to breadstuff production and to send animal products instead of fodder from the United States.

The conference of food controllers included those of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and other countries. Mr. Hoover outlined certain suggestions for obtaining closer co-operation among the Allies in the matter of food supplies.

MARKET MORE LIVESTOCK IN JUNE.

Increases in the receipts of all classes of livestock, except horses and mules, at stock-

yards in 58 cities during June, 1918, as compared with June, 1917, are shown by the monthly report on livestock at stockyards, issued by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture. The increase in cattle receipts amounted to 29,602, or 1.7 per cent.; the increase in hog receipts amounted to 153,905, or 5.5 per cent.; and the increase in sheep receipts amounted to 173,470, or 14.3 per cent.

Increases in cattle receipts in 56 cities for the half year ending June 30, 1918, as compared with the corresponding period for 1917 totaled 981,366, or 10.4 per cent. The corresponding figures for hogs show an increase of 1,748,043, or 8.1 per cent. A comparison of the sheep receipts for this six-month period with those for the first six months in 1917 shows a decrease of 192,155, or 2.6 per cent.

Increase in shipments of cattle, hogs and sheep from 46 cities are shown also by the report. These were, respectively, 4.0, 22.8 and 23.2 per cent. more in June, 1918, than in June, 1917. The increases in shipments from 47 markets for the first six months of 1918, as compared with the first six months of 1917, were 12.3 per cent. for cattle, 16.1 per cent. for hogs and 9.6 per cent. for sheep.

Reports for 44 markets for June, 1918, show that local slaughter of cattle was three-tenths of 1 per cent. more, and that local slaughter of sheep was 6 per cent. more than in June, 1917. Slaughter of hogs decreased 1.7 during the corresponding period. The increase in local slaughter of cattle and hogs was 9.5 per cent. and 5.6 per cent., respectively, and the decrease in local slaughter of sheep was 11.6 for the first half of 1918 as compared with local slaughter for the first half of 1917.

RAILROADS TO BE RE-ROUTED.

Common use of all railroad tracks is to follow the pooling of equipment of all rail facilities. It has been learned officially that Director General McAdoo soon will authorize a re-routing scheme providing for the conversion of parallel lines into double-track systems. This move will include the building of scores of connections.

Robert S. Lovett, director of the division of extensions and betterments of the railroad administration, has instituted a survey of all lines with a view to combining facilities further. He will meet Director General McAdoo in California, and that conference is expected to result in orders for the building of the first links and subsequent re-routing of certain Pacific coast trains.

PROPOSED NEW REVENUE TAXATION.

It is reported from Washington that the House Ways and Means Committee, preparing the draft of the new revenue bill, has decided upon an 18 per cent. tax on net incomes of corporations, that portion of income paid out in dividends being taxed only 12 per cent., however. In a statement, Chairman Kitchin said that the following rates were also suggested: A flat rate of 15 per cent. on the net income, and a flat rate of 12 per cent. on the net income.

"While no definite decision was reached," he said, "it seemed that a majority of the committee favored the proposition of the 18 per cent. rate on net incomes, with the reduction to 12 per cent. on the amount distributed to shareholders."

The rate practically agreed upon, it was learned, represents a compromise on the matter of corporation income tax, and as such it is believed the committee will not vote a reconsideration of it when the actual writing of the provision is undertaken. It is estimated according to the best figures so far obtainable that this tax would bring into the Treasury about \$1,500,000,000.

FOR HEAVY WAR TAX INCREASE.

Heavy increases in war taxes, with an excess profits tax as high as 80 per cent., are proposed by a Special Committee on Financing the War of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in a report sent out to the Chamber's membership for a referendum vote. After repeating earlier declarations against special profits arising out of the war, emphasizing anew the necessity of economy and elimination of waste and extravagance, and quoting the committee's statement of last year regarding the advantages of heavy taxation in wartime, the report presents eleven specific recommendations as follows:

That exemptions allowed before war taxes are imposed should be adequate for the safe conduct of business enterprises, and that power to make adjustments that will prevent inequities should be given to the administrative authority under the tax law.

That liberal provisions for amortization of plant used upon war work should be made, with opportunity for subsequent readjustment to correct errors.

That there should be a limited number of regional boards of review, appointed by the administrative authority and making recommendations upon appeals from preliminary assessments.

That there should be equalization of federal taxes.

That in computing taxable income corporations should be allowed to make two deductions (interest and charitable gifts), which they are now denied.

On condition that proper exemptions and

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opportunities for adjustment are allowed, that a war-profits tax should be imposed at a high rate, and should be levied when it would exceed the excess-profits tax.

That upon the present general basis, but with inequalities removed, the excess-profits tax should be increased.

That rates of income taxes should be increased and unearned incomes should be taxed at least as much as earned.

Heavy taxes upon a few articles of widespread consumption.

Heavy taxes upon a selected list of luxuries.

Heavy taxes upon a selected list of war extravagances.

Referring to the \$24,000,000,000 to be raised during the fiscal year, the committee suggests that the best possible scheme of taxation should be sought in the hope it will raise at least \$8,000,000,000.

"It is important," says the committee's report, "in considering present taxation, to remember that the heavier the taxes which are now imposed, the more rapidly can taxation be decreased after the war, and the more advantageous the position of our country will be in that period of keen, international commercial competition when countries then bearing heavy burdens of taxation will be correspondingly handicapped. At present, however favorably the ratio of our taxes to our expenditures compares with the ratios of other countries, in such countries as England, the rates of tax imposed are very considerably higher than our rates."

The chief sources of new revenue as outlined by the committee should be the income tax, a tax on the excess of profits over the present exemption and a drastic tax on all war profits above a certain return sufficient to permit a business to be carried on with safety.

Regarding consumption taxes, the report says: "For the purpose of enforcing reduction in unessential consumption and economy, which is by all students of war finance deemed of vital importance, taxes on certain articles of general consumption and taxes on a variety of articles of luxury are proposed. There is a threefold purpose in these taxes: the first obvious purpose is to secure revenue; the second is that taxes will result in less waste, by inducing a more economical use of commodities thus taxed, and result in a greater margin of earnings over expenditure, which savings can be invested in Liberty Bonds; the third purpose is to reduce demand for articles thus taxed so that materials, equipment and labor which otherwise would be employed to produce these commodities will naturally turn toward more essential employment."

It is suggested that both consumption taxes and the tax on luxuries be placed upon a few articles and that they be made heavy rather than that light taxes be put upon a large number of commodities. Some suggested consumption taxes are tea, twenty cents a pound; coffee, eight cents; tobacco, fifty cents; beer ten dollars a barrel. A moderate tax is proposed on the use of gasoline. Articles classed as luxuries include jewelry and musical instruments.

RESTRICT CAUSTIC SODA EXPORT.

New rules for the sale for export of caustic soda have been announced by the War Industries Board and the War Trade Board. On and after August 1 manufacturers of caustic soda may not enter into any contract with any person in the United States for the purpose of exporting it, unless advised by the prospective purchaser that a United States export license has been duly obtained and the number thereof is furnished.

Manufacturers will not sell on and after that date caustic soda for domestic consumption unless the purchaser agrees not to export same nor to sell same for export, and if it is resold in the domestic market, to exact a similar agreement from each and every subsequent purchaser. After August 1, the War Trade Board will not license for

exportation caustic soda to any destination until the applicant has filed a statement showing either:

(a) That on August 1, 1918, the applicant did not own or have any interest in any contracts for the sale of caustic soda to be exported from the United States; or

(b) A list of all contracts with purchasers abroad existing on August 1, 1918, for the exportation of caustic soda which had not been exported on that date, showing, (a) the names of purchasers abroad, or consignees; (b) the dates of the contracts; (c) the quantities; (d) the price paid or contracted to be paid therefor; and, (e) if the applicant on August 1, 1918, owned or had any interest in the title to the caustic soda to be exported, the place or places of storage on or about that date, or if in transit on August 1, 1918, from an inland point within the United States, the date of shipment from such point and port of exit in the United States to which such shipment was destined.

After August 1, 1918, applicants for licenses to export caustic soda also will be required to state whether they have acquired any title or interest in the caustic soda which it is proposed to be exported, and if the caustic soda is in existence, the place of storage in the United States, and to agree that in the event an export license is granted, not to ship or permit to be shipped under such license any other caustic soda than that specified in the application.

ARMY'S RECORD MEAT PURCHASE.

The largest single order for bacon and canned meats in the history of the trade—99,560,000 pounds of bacon and 134,000,000 pounds of canned meat—has just been placed by the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., for the American Army overseas.

Louis F. Swift, in commenting on this, said the order will take the bacon from approximately 1,900,000 hogs, and if other work were dropped to produce it would be equivalent to the total bacon production of the five largest Chicago packers for nearly five weeks. However, six months will elapse before delivery is to be completed. Mr. Swift said:

"At the current prices on the day, last week, when the purchase was made, the packers would pay the livestock producers about \$80,000,000 for the necessary hogs and over \$50,000,000 for about 900,000 cattle required.

"The cattle will cost us twice as much, and the hogs two and one-half times as much as in the pre-war period.

"The whole order will be made up before the first of the year, despite the fact that, even before this purchase, one-fourth of the packers' facilities have been devoted to filling military demands.

"In order to get out the canned goods the packers will find it necessary to employ night and day shifts of canners. Notwithstanding the fact that the products are being rushed forward thus hurriedly, not a single complaint has been received on meats delivered to the armies abroad.

"The five packers are now killing about 360,000 hogs weekly to keep abreast of war and domestic needs.

PAYMENT OF FREIGHT CHARGES.

The rule of the Railroad Administration requiring cash payment of freight charges goes into effect next Thursday, August 1. Bond must be filed to cover such charges when credit is extended, but the filing of the bond does not exempt the shipper or consignee from the payment rule.

The Railroad Administration has issued a

statement to the effect that shippers and consignees cannot obtain an extension of credit to cover transportation charges by the mere giving of a bond. The notice says:

Paragraph two of General Order No. 25, the operation of which was postponed until August 1, prescribes that in cases where the enforcement of the rule requiring freight charges to be paid in cash will retard prompt forwarding or delivery of the freight or the prompt release of equipment or station facilities, carriers will be permitted to extend credit for a period of not exceeding 48 hours after receipt for shipment of a consignment if it be prepaid, or after delivery at destination if it be a collect consignment, provided the consignor, if it be prepaid consignment or the consignee if it be collect, file a surety bond in an amount satisfactory to the treasurer of the carrier.

Public Service and Accounting Circular No. 16 sets forth that bonds covering the extension of credit will be of two classes, i.e.: (1) Bonds to cover patrons transacting business at one or more points with one carrier; in such cases, applications for credit accommodations are to be filed with an agent of the carrier from which the credit is desired; (2) bonds to cover patrons transacting business at one point with two or more carriers; in such cases applications for credit may be filed with an agent of either of such carriers.

HORSE MEAT PACKER CAUGHT.

The promoter of a horse meat packing scheme organized in Chicago to deal in pickled horse meat, Gus Beneke, was arrested last week at Rochester, N. Y. His partner in the scheme, Otto Breitkreutz, had previously been caught in Los Angeles, Cal. They had induced Frank Kunza, a Chicago butcher, to invest \$1,000 in their plan and allow the use of his name, the concern being called the Kunza Packing Co., and incorporated for a million dollars. They tried to sell stock through the mails, their principal victims being Bohemian and German butchers, from whom they gathered about \$8,000.

They had figured that with the sale of hides and by-products they would clear \$2,000 a day profit on a kill of 50 horses per day. The market for their pickled horse meat was to have been "starving Europe." They even interviewed Food Administrator Hoover and other government officials, but their stock-selling campaign in the mails brought a post-office inspector down on them, and they fled.

BAN ON BROILER TURKEYS.

The U. S. Food Administration has put its ban on broiler turkeys. It says: The slaughter of broiler turkeys weighing from two to four pounds, which is about 25 per cent of the weight of a mature bird, is obviously wasteful. The Food Administration is now appealing to hotels, clubs and restaurants, where most of the broilers are consumed, to discontinue serving them. It is also desired that dealers refrain from purchasing these immature birds, and that they urge farmers to raise their turkeys to maturity, thereby adding to our meat supply.

NEW LONDON MEAT EDITOR.

J. F. Reid, for over thirty years editor of the London Meat Trades Journal, has retired. His successor is Mr. A. J. Scott, for many years associated with Mr. Reid, and one of the most popular men in the meat trade in Great Britain. In fact, Wm. Haydon, the famous London meat trader, calls him "the best known and most popular personality in our business today."

MEAT SUPPLY IN AUSTRALIA NOT SO LARGE

Weather Conditions and Labor Trouble Affect Production

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, July 5, 1918.

The meat works have reopened in various parts of Australia, but the season is not expected to be a very long one, and therefore the amount of meat for export will not be so great as has been the case in the seasons immediately past. The reasons, of course, are the reduced number of calves, owing to drought four years ago, and the high prices of wool, which make owners of sheep chary of selling them for killing when they can make more money by keeping them to grow wool.

The great value of meat, and especially beef, is so impressed on the minds of the people of Australia that all sorts of expedients are suggested for conserving and increasing supplies, and among these is one in New South Wales that the Government should take power to acquire all calves under a certain age at a fixed price, with a view to rearing them at butter factories on the skimmed milk, and selling them at a later age to persons who will fatten them. In this way they would obviate the possibility of butchers killing them for veal. The latter method is responsible for a great deal of wastage of beef in Australia.

In Queensland the killing of cattle has been hampered by the temporary shortage of export space, so that works were faced with the necessity of closing down for a time when their stores became full of beef.

The Darwin works, Northern Territory, which it was decided to close down owing to the exorbitant demands of the men, were reopened when the men became more reasonable, but the number of stock to be put through will not be anything like the 50,000 head of cattle which these works were expected to kill in the second season. The men are to receive 33 per cent. above the southern (eastern States') rates. The men will have an engagement of fourteen weeks, with 15 shillings per day traveling allowance each way.

The Way Labor Helps in Australia.

The new works at Wyndham, Western Australia, are not to be opened this season owing to the fact that the government of that State, which owns the works, is unable to come to terms with the Labor party officials regarding the wages to be allowed.

The men were offered 3s. 6d. per head for slaughtering cattle, with a guarantee of £8 per week; knockers-downs, £1 per day; general laborers, £5 per week; with others paid correspondingly. The week was to consist of 44 hours, with overtime at time-and-a-half rates, with a free passage to Wyndham and back, and half pay on the voyage. The Government had no doubt that it could obtain men outside the union, but it feared that the other men still engaged on building operations would cease work if non-union men were employed.

This is another example of the way in which labor "assists" enterprises in Australia. These works are in the far Northwest, where the grazing industry had languished owing to the difficulty—almost impossibility—of getting cattle from that part

of the continent to the populous States where works are erected. It was expected that great development would take place in the Province, which is too remote from the rest of Australia to be utilized for anything else but cattle ranges.

The best proof of the difficulty of cattle owners there in disposing of their cattle is that the works, when opened, only proposed to offer 2½d. per pound for cattle on the hoof, as compared with 4½d. in Brisbane for the bare carcass, the owner retaining the hide, tallow and sundries.

A proposal is on foot to establish another works in Western Australia—it has at present only the one at Wyndham—at Gascoyne. The districts are devoted mainly to sheep-breeding, and the company to erect the works is taking definite shape, if the proposal is not turned down as a result of the experience at Wyndham.

How State Meat Shops Work Out.

Some discussion has arisen in Sydney over two proposals—one from the Government and the other from the city council—to establish State or municipal meat shops. The high cost of meat has prompted these proposals. The Lord Mayor has waived his scheme in favor of that of the Government, which is obtaining information from the Meat Board on the subject. The proposal would not have the same chance as that in Queensland, as the supplies of cattle in New South Wales are not sufficient to provide the State shops with meat.

In Queensland, as I have pointed out on previous occasions, the State Government, acting as agent for the Imperial Government, refused to make arrangements for the export of beef until the representatives of the works had signed an undertaking to provide the State meat shops with 12,000 tons of meat at 3d. to 3½d. per pound, as compared with 4½d. per pound charged to the Imperial Government.

Even with this method of forcing meat supplies the Queensland Government is unable to secure sufficient for its requirements, and it is unable in any of its shops to offer mutton, as mutton does not come under the arrangement, and sheep cannot be bought in the open market at rates that will enable the State government to sell mutton at anything like the rates corresponding with the rates at which it purveys meat—even if it can sell the mutton at all.

The consequence is that the Queensland State "meat" shops are in reality State "beef" shops only. Having been successful in the recent State elections, after establishing beef shops in various centers, the Queensland Government has not shown any disposition to extend its system of State meat shops. On the contrary, it has closed at least one of them. In that particular case, the electorate in which the State shop is situated did not elect a Government supporter—a fact that has given rise to interesting conclusions.

An official report in Sydney shows that the price of meat there in May was 66.2 per cent. higher than in July, 1914. Other food and groceries were 24 per cent. higher.

Municipal Abattoirs a White Elephant.

In a previous letter I dealt at some length with the erection of the Sydney abattoirs at a cost far in advance of the estimates, and with unsatisfactory results. A large sum of money is still required to complete the works, though the original estimate has been exceeded many times over. Some inquiries have been made by the Government through officials into the causes of the delays and the failures to complete the original plans within reasonable cost limits. These not having been satisfactory, the cabinet has now decided to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the whole matter.

The Imperial Government has given an order for 15,000 tons of frozen rabbits. Each case will contain not less than 36 rabbits, and the price is 17s. per case, f. o. b., the total quantity being 600,000 cases. The greater part of the order will be supplied by New South Wales. It was previously announced that the rabbit pack had been offered to the United States Government.

The campaign against the fixing of prices for cattle on the hoof has been pushed in various States. The Interstate Commission has been investigating this matter, and up to the present time has not come to any decision.

Some experiments were recently conducted with a view to saving space in the storage of meat in transit overseas. The experiments were not a success in the case of beef, but have exceeded expectations in the case of mutton, the saving being from 33 to 38 per cent. The carcasses are cut, and one portion dovetailed into another. It is clear that one-third more carcasses can be shipped in this way.

The Trade in New Zealand.

In the Dominion of New Zealand some shipments of mutton and beef have been effected, so that the storage space has been relieved. In the north island the killing season is over, but slaughtering continues in the south island, where large quantities of fat stock have been available. The present is not a good time for shipping, as many of the boats are diverted to the Argentine, but later more boats are expected in New Zealand. There are 2,500,000 carcasses in cold storage.

A comparison has been made between the cost of slaughtering in New Zealand and in the Argentine. The latter has the advantage of much cheaper labor, and in addition the customs duty is remitted on the material used in the works. The capital cost of the works is therefore much less. In addition, the shorter voyage to London enables the producers to land their beef in London at half the cost incurred by New Zealand, one eminent authority comments. It is furthermore contended that special officers should accompany the ships to England, as is the case with Argentine meat, to see that the temperature is maintained at an equal level. It is argued that when vessels from the Dominion near the tropics the temperature is greatly reduced in case of breakdown of machinery, and that this affects the texture of the meat.

The Meat Conference recently decided that the Government should retain control of the meat export business. The Farmers' Union has passed a resolution condemning this attitude, being of opinion that when normal conditions return this branch of the business should revert to pre-war methods.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

COST OF HOGS OR SHEEP CASINGS.

The following inquiry has been received from a Canadian subscriber:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give us an idea of the difference in cost of using hog or sheep casings in making sausage? Have you any figures of actual, practical tests?

There is considerable difference, as to cost, between using hog and sheep casings, as the following tests will show. On a basis of 100 pounds of meat, 5 pounds of sausage flour, 3 pounds of salt, 12 ounces of white pepper, 6 ounces of sugar, 3 ounces of sage, 2 ounces of soda, 1½ ounces of saltpeter, and with water sufficient to make the mass of the proper consistency, hog casings cost 0.68 cents per pound.

This is on a basis of 45 cents per bundle, the price when the test was made. The cost of the sausage (at the price of meats when this test was made), including 50 cents per hundredweight for labor, seasoning, etc., was 5.1 cents per pound. Today the cost would have to be figured under war conditions, both as to price and product available.

Another test exactly the same as the above, excepting that sheep casings were used, cost 1.22 cents per pound for casings. The sausage, finished, including 50 cents per 100 pounds for labor, cost 5.85 cents per pound. The casings cost 85 cents per bundle. Here again war conditions would make a big difference in the cost. The addition of 3

ounces of borax to the above batch keeps the sausage in a nice, fresh, sweet condition, also prevents drying out so common with most fresh sausage. But the use of borax, unfortunately, is now prohibited under Federal meat inspection regulations.

WHITENING A DARK TALLOW.

An Eastern soapmaker writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you give me directions for whitening a yellowish tallow which I want to use in making fine soap? Tallow I render myself is white, but that I have bought from others comes out yellow, and I want to correct the fault.

A yellow or dark tallow cannot be whitened, but it can be bleached. The degree to which this is possible depends upon the intensity of the color and its "fastness." The greenish color observed during the warm season is usually caused by the chlorophyl of the green fodder consumed by the animals during this season, and can be modified by the use of a weak solution of hypochloride of soda, a strength of about one-quarter of 1 per cent. being sufficient where the color is not too dark. Where the latter is the case the solution must be strengthened as per results, until a final strength of about one-half of 1 per cent. is reached.

The quantity of this solution to be employed varies with the tenacity with which the color adheres to the tallow, but may be roughly estimated as one gallon to every sixty gallons of tallow. The tallow should be heated to about 220 degs. Fahr. and agitated during the treatment. The water found at the bottom and beneath the tallow is withdrawn. The molten fat is then washed a few times with clean, warm water and allowed to settle each time. Finally heat must be applied in order to dry the tallow thoroughly.

When the necessary apparatus and machinery, such as the bleaching kettle, pumps and filter press are available, the usual ful-

ler's earth bleach may be employed, although the process is not indicated in the case of very dark tallow, on account of the high cost of earth compared with that of the tallow.

The bichromate process is also applicable in the case of dark tallow or those of the lower grades. It is needless to mention that all of these chemical bleaches are not available in edible fats, and that the fuller's earth bleach is the only recourse with regard to the edible tallow.

Here, as in many similar cases, the prevention is superior to and cheaper than the cure. A proper selection of the raw materials and a thorough washing of them before tanking will always be the best method for the production of tallow that will not be discolored otherwise than from the agencies naturally present and therefore unavoidable.

METTWURST IN PICKLE.

The strongest demand for mettwurst has always been during the fall and winter months, but there is no reason why the business should not continue, and, in fact, in greater volume during the spring and summer months, says the Armour Magazine. It is a sausage that is mainly used for cooking with vegetables, and vegetables are cheaper and more plentiful during the spring and summer.

The great difficulty has been in rehandling of mettwurst, when packed in boxes. That is to say, the goods could be delivered into the hands of a branch house by shipping in our refrigerator cars in a satisfactory condition, but after being distributed among the trade the product did not always have the care that is necessary for fresh goods of the kind. We are now in a position to overcome difficulties of the kind wherever we are meeting them, by offering our Star mettwurst in pickle, packed in two sizes, large kegs and quarter barrels and are looking to our houses to do a greater business than ever.

THE POTASH SITUATION

Before the War the United States was importing from the Stassfurt Mines of Germany about 250,000 tons of potash annually. At that time potash was retailing at approximately \$40 per ton. Our demand, however, as you know, soon exhausted all our surplus, and even that of South America, so that prices rose from \$40 per ton to \$400 and even \$500 per ton.

Naturally this interested American capital as well as the Federal Government, resulting in the development of a new American industry, and although still meager in comparison to our needs great strides have been made and are being made.

Our output jumped last year well over 100% and it is now claimed that there is reason to conclude that it is quite possible to increase our output to equal our importations before the War. But it is hardly probable that more than 50,000 tons will be produced in the United States during the present year, or approximately 20% of our normal consumption.

To produce this amount American ingenuity is now obtaining potash from the following sources: Western alkali lakes, cement and blast furnace dust, alunite deposits, kelp beds, Steffins waste, wool scourings, wood ashes, bittern Chilean nitrate, feldspar, glauconite, etc.

It is well agreed that it behoves America to do all that she can to supply her own needs for potash.

Swenson Evaporators are occupying the same relative importance in the new potash industry that they have maintained for many years in the packing industry. Virtually every packing house in America uses Swensons and practically all of the potash produced in America goes thru Swensons.

If you contemplate developing some source of potash perhaps we can help you with your process. Our catalog is gratis.

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SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

Block, Chicago

THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER
 New York and
 Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
 Association

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STOCK YARDS REGULATION

Publication of the preliminary regulations under the President's proclamation taking control of the stock yards of the country did not reveal anything radical in the Government plan. Those who hailed stock yards control as a panacea for the ills of which livestock interests complain may be right, but not exactly in the way some of them think, or pretend to think.

The regulations as published are simple and plain in their requirements for honest trading and the elimination of petty abuses. They do not provide for Government operation of stock yards, but for Government supervision and regulation merely. Those who hoped the Government would follow its assumption of railroad operation by taking over the packinghouses were disappointed, and they now find that the Government does not intend to take over the stock yards, either.

Stock yards companies and those doing business in the yards, such as livestock commission agents, brokers, speculators, etc., must secure Government license in order to continue business, and must hold their books and accounts subject to Government inspection at all times. There is a general prohibition of unreasonable or discriminatory charges by anybody, but there is no sign of a plan to fix stock yards charges or commissions.

Market quotations are to be honestly made and repeated, and all transactions are to be kept on a legitimate plane. Handling of livestock is to be carefully and efficiently conducted, and the reference here is evidently a plain hint that the scandalous water "fill" and other marketing frauds are to be frowned upon if not entirely eliminated. The habit of crippling animals in unloading at yards in order that speculators may buy them cheaply is a sample of the practices which are to come under the ban.

Fair dealing, reasonable charges, expeditious and careful handling, and a general elimination of those things which have profited neither the producer nor the packer, are evidently the objects to be attained by these regulations. Their tenor would seem to indicate that the Government does not look upon the packer as the "root of all evil" in the stock yards situation, as some sensationalists have been trying to make people believe. The working out of this stock yards regulation may develop just where the most of this evil has had its root.

GARBAGE CONSERVATION

A campaign for the utilization of garbage has been inaugurated by the United States Food Administration, which is advising all State administrators to spread garbage utilization propaganda through their territory and urge upon housekeepers the necessity for keeping garbage in a separate container from other house refuse.

Figures and statistics issued by the Food Administration show that in one ton of garbage there is sufficient glycerin to make the explosive charge for fourteen 75-millimeter shells, enough "fatty acid" to manufacture 75 pounds of soap, fertilizer elements to grow 8 bushels of wheat, and a score of other valuable materials essential in the manufacture of munitions.

It is also pointed out that 24 cities of over 100,000 are not utilizing garbage and that the combined population, which is estimated to be over 5,000,000, is wasting 4,400,000 pounds of nitroglycerin and 40,000,000 twelve-ounce cakes of soap, besides 60,000 tons of tankage which contains fertilizer elements sufficient to produce a 3,000,000-bushel wheat crop. The value of this loss of materials is estimated at \$5,000,000.

In 29 cities where there are garbage utilization plants the figures show that a combined population of 18,000,000 people are utilizing these products, to the value of over \$11,000,000 annually, and that a large percentage of this saving is being directly used by the Government in munition making.

But in these 29 cities, or most of them, large amounts of garbage are destroyed by burning or made useless by being mixed with other wastes. This means that around 9,000,000 pounds of grease is lost, or sufficient to produce 1,300,000 pounds of nitroglycerin, which would furnish the powder charge of about 2,000,000 shells of the famous French "seventy-fives." In addition there is a loss of fatty acids sufficient to manufacture 25,000,000 twelve-ounce cakes of soap.

The fertilizer waste amounts to 1,250,000 pounds of nitrogen, 3,500,000 pounds of phosphate of lime, and 350,000 pounds of potash, or enough for the replacement of the elements removed from the soil by 1,000,000 bushels of wheat—in other words, a waste of 22,500 tons of fertilizer.

If in these 29 cities the garbage was "kept clean," or free from bottles, tin cans, crockery, and other foreign matter, the saving to the Government would be many million dollars more. The responsibility devolves upon the shoulders of the housewife, who is urged to see that nothing but garbage goes into the garbage pail. Other house refuse has a value, but its value is lost and the value of the garbage is lost if refuse and garbage are mixed. So the Food Administration has added this to the list of its numerous conservation projects.

KEEP YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

To successfully finance the war it is necessary that owners of Liberty bonds hold their bonds if possible. Where for any good reason it is necessary for them to turn their bonds into cash they should seek the advice of their bankers.

Liberty loan bonds are very desirable investments, and crafty individuals are using various means to secure them from owners not familiar with stock values and like matters. One method is to offer to exchange for Liberty bonds stocks or bonds of doubtful organizations represented as returning a much higher income than the bonds.

There are various other methods used and likely to be used, some of the gold-brick variety and others less crude and probably within the limits of the law. All offers for Liberty bonds except for money and at market value should be scrutinized carefully. The bonds are the safest of investments and have non-taxable and other valuable features.

To hold your Liberty loan bonds, if possible, is patriotic. To consult your bankers before selling them is wise.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Corpus Christi Cotton oil Co., Corpus Christi, Texas, has increased its capital stock from \$80,000 to \$144,000.

At Hogansville, Ga., H. H. Ware and others have established the West Georgia Oil Mill, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Armour & Company will enlarge their branch house at Madison, Wis., to include cold storage and other branch plant activities.

The Shiloh Packing Co., Shiloh, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000, by F. P. Ziey, J. A. Taylor, F. A. Kuebler and others.

The Purity Packing Co. has been formed at Chicago with a capital stock of \$25,000, to pack meats, fruits, etc.

The Mill Creek Packing Co. has been organized at Mill Creek, Va., by R. O. Harding, A. J. Brent and others, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The B. & W. Company has been incorporated at Elizabeth, N. J., to deal in oils, fats, greases, etc., with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The Stebbins Company has been formed at Savannah, Ga., to handle peanut products, with a capital of \$25,000. H. F. Geiger, J. C. Tyson and T. L. Hill are the incorporators.

A new stockyards company has been formed at Memphis, Tenn., to be known as the Memphis-Wyoming Stock Yards Co., with S. S. Thomas, Cheyenne, Wyo., as president. Yards will be built at once.

The Ely bologna plant at Lebanon, Pa., will be remodeled and enlarged by Morris & Company to handle a full line of smoked and other meat products.

The James J. Hill Co. has been incorpo-

rated at Boston, Mass., with a capital of \$50,000, to deal in provisions, etc. James J. Hill is president and Lewis C. Thayer treasurer.

The American Chilled Meat Co. has been incorporated at Wilmington, Del., with a capital of \$500,000, to handle the patent meat preservation method known as the Linley and Sherman process, which is a method of preserving meats by the use of dry air and vegetable compounds.

The American Hide and Leather Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent in Liberty 4 per cent bonds, in addition to the usual semi-annual payment of 2½ per cent on the preferred stock. The Liberty bond dividend is payable at par, bearing coupons maturing November 15, 1918. Both dividends will be distributed on October 1 to stockholders of record August 31.

POSED AS FOOD INSPECTORS.

Two men arrested at Pittsburgh have been fined and given six months in jail for posing as U. S. Food Administration agents. They gave their names as Charles E. Meyers and James A. Alwin. Meyers and Alwin made several visits at Donora, Pa., falsely representing themselves to be Government food inspectors as part of a fraudulent scheme to obtain money. They were arrested in Ohio where they were again falsely posing as Government officials.

It is understood that other arrests have been made and other prosecutions will follow against associates of Meyers and Alwin.

It is not believed that the practice of falsely pretending to act as Government inspectors is at all common. These prompt convictions and drastic penalties of \$100 fine and six months imprisonment should serve to protect the public from further activities by such impostors.

CINCINNATI PORK PACKER GONE.

Oscar Hoffmann, vice-president of the John Hoffmann Sons' Co., the well-known pork and beef packers of Cincinnati, O., who died at his home there last month, was one of the conspicuous figures connected with packing history in Cincinnati. He spent his entire life in the packing business. At twelve years of age he began to help his father, John Hoffmann, in his business, which was only a small concern at that time. As he grew, so did the business, until when it was incorporated ten years ago with a capital stock of \$200,000 it was one of the most substantial in that field. Oscar Hoffmann was a believer in hard work, and he was on the job constantly, both in his own business and in packing circles generally. His tireless application to duty will cause him to be greatly missed. He leaves a wife and seven children, for whom he had comfortably provided.

HIDE AND LEATHER FINANCES.

According to quarterly statements just issued, the Central Leather Co. earned a gross income of \$6,292,524 in the six months ended June 30, a decline of \$7,749,721 from the total reported for the corresponding period last year. It is understood that the revenue reported for the half year was after a liberal allowance had been made for expected war taxes, whereas the report for the corresponding period of 1917 was made before the full amount of the Federal imposts was reserved. The net income before paying bond interest was \$4,183,034, compared with \$11,774,531, and the balance available for common stock dividends amounted to \$2,008,465, a decline of \$7,591,503. This was equal to \$5.28 a share, against \$24.40 a year before. In the June quarter earnings after operating expenses and taxes aggregated \$3,672,921, compared with \$6,179,410 in the same period of 1917. The balance for the common stock was \$1,539,744, a decline of \$2,397,329. The surplus for the quarter amounted to \$1,043,488, against \$2,647,794.

The American Hide & Leather Co. earned a net income of \$995,913 after providing for Federal taxes in the June quarter, an increase of \$567,666 over the corresponding quarter last year. The management set aside \$111,685 for the sinking fund, and after paying bond interest a surplus of \$830,538 was left, compared with \$262,882 a year before.

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Hartford City Paper Company

Hartford City, Indiana

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Firm—Futures Trade Light—Cash Markets Strong—Hog Movement Liberal—Big Orders for Government Account.

The feature of the provision market has been the placing of a very large order for the Government; this order amounted to close to a hundred million pounds of bacon and 134,000,000 pounds of canned meats. This order is to be filled on or before January 1, next. The fact that such an immense order could be placed without seriously disturbing the market's position is a good index in the general situation as to supplies available, and what is expected to be available.

Mr. Hoover is credited with saying at the conference in London that there was ample meat supply, and while there was difficulty in increasing the cattle supply, there had been a very material increase in the hog supplies, and farmers were able to make large changes in this supply in a comparatively few months, under the conditions which now existed. The conditions at the stabilized price had seemed to be extraordinarily favorable for the increase of the supply of hogs in the country, and this is reflected in the large packing which has been seen this year.

The packing so far this season has been about a million and a quarter hogs ahead of

last year; this very large increase is a reflection of the increased number of hogs in the country, and packing from week to week continues in excess of last year, so that the meat production, if the present situation keeps up, will easily exceed the Government requirements, even with the immense size of the orders. An increase of a million hogs means an increase of about 130,000,000 lbs. of meats compared with last year, beside the corresponding increase in fats.

The fat supply is also in a much better situation, as to the amount of animal product; with the increased supply of hogs and the large fodder crops in sight, there is no question but what there will be an immense supply of animal fats, even for the immense trade which is in sight. The fact that this supply of animal fats will be increased so very heavily by the increased crush of cottonseed oil the coming year, out of the immense increase in the supply of seed, is a very reassuring factor. The estimate that the increased supply of cottonseed will give the equivalent of a gain of a million barrels of oil is equal to an increase of 400,000,000 pounds in the supply of fats. Such an increase as this can be visualized by an attempt at comparison with the yield of animal fats. With an average yield of thirty pounds of lard to the hog, it would take nearly thirteen million hogs to make

the equivalent of this supply of oil or fats. As this is practically equivalent to one-third of the entire kill in the country, the immense value of this increase can be easily considered.

The immense exports of hog products and meats are shown in the statistics which are available for the eleven months ending May 31, and which, in many instances, largely exceed the exports for any previous fiscal year, in the history of the country. The exports of principal products for the eleven months this year and last:

	1917-1918.	1916-1917.
Bacon, lbs.	727,999,947	616,546,333
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	372,106,363	245,310,780
Pickled pork, lbs.	30,925,173	44,280,112
Lard, lbs.	363,250,302	420,513,079
Beef exports for the same time:		
Canned, lbs.	79,428,167	59,743,564
Fresh, lbs.	311,547,394	180,416,060
Pickled, lbs.	52,546,106	32,570,850

BEEF.—The local market was stronger, due to firmness west. Mess, \$35@35½; packet, \$35½@26½; family, \$38@39; East India, \$57@58.

LARD.—The market remains very firm due to the strength in hogs. Quoted: City, 25½c.; Western, \$27@27.10; Middle West, \$26.55@26.65; refined Continental, \$27.75; South American, \$28.15; Brazilian kegs, \$29.15; compounds, \$22½@23¾c., nom.

PORK.—A firmer tone was noted the past week helped by strength in the west. Quoted: Mess, \$49@50; clear, \$48@52, and family, \$55.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

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EFFECT OF HOG PRICE JUMP.

Will Tempting Prices Put Future Hog Supply in Danger?

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, July 24, 1918.—The top on hogs today is \$19.30 a hundred, as against \$19.20 on Tuesday, \$19.05 on Monday, \$17.30 two weeks ago, \$17 three weeks ago, and \$16.75 four weeks ago. Yesterday's average price of hogs was \$18.65 a hundred, as against \$18.05 two weeks ago, \$16.65 three weeks ago, and \$16.45 four weeks ago.

This is a sensational advance in hog prices in four weeks. Today's top is the highest since August 21, 1917, when hogs sold at \$20 a hundred. The top on pigs in Buffalo yesterday was \$19.90, and in Pittsburgh \$20.10. Prime hogs sold at Buffalo at \$19.60 a hundred. Today's top on hogs at \$19.30, figuring a yield of 77 per cent. puts dressed hogs at \$25 a hundred on the rail, heads

and feet on, and no condemnations taken into account. Condemnations on dressed hogs often enter into the price considerably.

There is plenty of 20c. talk on hogs at the Stock Yards, and even 21c. a pound is predicted. We would consider for the present, at least, that hogs are on top, viewing the markets and conditions from past experience, if that be any guide.

Putting hog prices higher might jeopardize the next crop of pigs by the shipment of too many sows. The temptation is great to turn heavy sows into cash at such remunerative prices. Also, last year's pigs, weighing from 180 to 200 lbs., might be sent to market. These can be made ready in eight months, properly cared for. Tempting prices have often heretofore been the means of bringing that class of light swine to market. They are very desirable to the packer for light bacon. A hog sickness scare or an early frost scare would start the farmers liquidating, as they would not care to take chances on holding hogs when the price is so tempting.

The Government so far has properly sug-

gested liberal prices for hogs, to encourage farmers to produce to the limit. The question is, how far can they go and not overdo things to the jeopardy of our future supply.

There is an active trade in cured smoked meats and pickled bellies. The Government is reported to be shipping tremendous quantities of meat. The packers claim the last 100,000,000 pounds of bacon order by the Government was an old order, but one thing is certain, and that is that accommodations are very rapidly improving for shipping meat to Europe. This is shown by the number of soldiers that are going there weekly, and meat must follow the Army, consequently we look for a big trade in all kinds of hog products.

Can hogs continue to advance and not carry the future provision markets higher? The trade in the future provision markets has been dull and draggy. There seems little interest in the future provision markets. This probably is due somewhat to the maximum prices being not so far away from the present values of ribs and lard. The maximum price on lard is \$27.25; on ribs, \$26.55. With the market approaching the maximum prices, inducement to invest seems to be retarded. With hogs selling around \$20 a hundred, the present prices of ribs, lard and pork seem out of line.

The cattle market made a new record yesterday, and it may be still higher today. Several carloads of good cattle sold yesterday at \$18.35 a hundred. The top on lambs this week is \$19.25 a hundred. Good calves sold yesterday from \$17 to \$17.25 a hundred. If the present price of live stock does not cut down the domestic consumption of meat, we will be very much surprised.

CHEMICAL AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 25, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemical and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4 1/4@4 1/2c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 5 1/2@6c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 2 1/2c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 2 1/4@2 1/2c. per lb.; talc, 1 1/2@1 1/4c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable; lagos palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable; yellow olive oil, nom., not quotable; Cochin cocoanut oil, 20@21c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 18 1/2@18 1/2c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.56@1.60 per gal.; soya bean oil, 18 1/2@18 1/2c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.66@1.70 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 18c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 62@63c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 47 1/2@48c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 43 1/2@44c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 63@64c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 16 1/2@16 1/2c. per lb.

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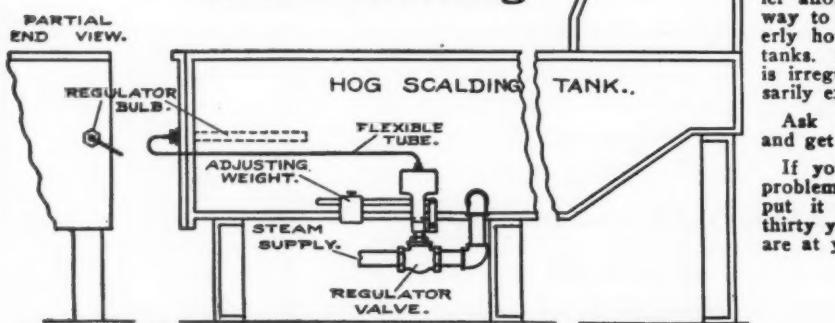
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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The slow upward tendency of the tallow market has been unabated during the week, and several small lots have been put through at higher prices. Good grades of tallow are sparingly offered, and in most cases command full prices. There were trades in city special tallow loose on the basis of 18c. Lower grades ranged 1 1/2@3c. under this price, while the better grades were quoted close to 19c. The offerings of foreign tallow here are very light, due to the restrictions on importations, and apparently there is not much hope held out for an immediate change in this situation.

Buyers of tallow do not show any alarm, however, and some of the leading local interests say that they are still disposed to buy supplies as needed, even though the sellers have had the upper hand for some time. Political reports are being closely followed, but their influence on the market is hard to discern. Demand for glycerine keeps up, and the undertone in the glycerine market is firm.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 17 1/2c. and city specials at 18c. loose, with the last sales on this basis.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market is steady at 20 1/2@20 1/2c.; light buying recently for compound interests has preserved the tone of the market.

SEE PAGE 28 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PEANUT OIL.—The demand for both refined and foreign oil is rather quiet, but prices are steady. Japanese oil is held at 17c. a lb. f.o.b. the Coast. Prices are quoted, edible, in bbls., spot 21 1/4@22c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—With a quiet consuming demand the tone to this market was easier during the week. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$3.20@3.25; \$2.70@2.75; and prime, \$1.70@1.75.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The spot market continues firm, with a fair demand. Offerings were larger on the Coast and the tone easier, with sellers tanks quoted at 15 1/2c. for prompt shipment. Spot is quoted at 18 1/2c.

CORN OIL.—The market for refined oil is dull at present, but the market remains firm with light offerings, due to small stocks of crude. The market for crude is now quoted at 17 1/4@18c. in bbls.

COCONUT OIL.—The demand for spot oil

is rather quiet, but a good inquiry is noted at the Coast. Values continue firm. Foreign oil is firm, with Manila in sellers' tanks quoted at 16c. f.o.b. the coast. Ceylon, 17 1/2@18c. in bbls.; Cochin, 18 1/2@19c., in bbls.

PALM OIL.—There is little feature to this market, with no change in conditions. Palm kernels are firm and well held. Prime red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 18 1/2@18 1/2c., nom., in bbls.; cigar, —, nom.

OLEO OIL.—A firmer feeling was in evidence due to light offers. Extras are quoted at 26c., according to quality.

GREASE.—Offerings continue light, with a fair inquiry reported and values remain firm. Yellow, 16@16 1/2c.; bone, 16 1/2@16 1/2c.; house, 15 1/2@16 1/2c.; brown, 15 1/2@15 1/2c.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending July 20, 1918, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLS.		From Nov. 1, '17
	Week ended July 20, 1918.	Week ended July 21, 1917.	
United Kingdom..			782
So. & Cen. Am.			3,780
West Indies			8,195
Br. No. Am. Col.			7,675
Other countries..			1,026
Total	21,458

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	13,568,000	2,639,000	419,788,000
Continent	3,351,000	4,395,000	187,701,000
So. & Cen. Am.			796,000
West Indies			10,419,000
Br. No. Am. Col.			134,000
Other countries..			2,168,000
Total	16,919,000	7,035,000	621,005,000

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	6,706,000	166,000	123,722,000
Continent	8,826,000	5,927,000	123,333,000
So. & Cen. Am.			1,068,000
West Indies			14,750,000
Br. No. Am. Col.			123,000
Other countries..			296,000
Total	15,532,000	6,093,000	263,021,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	16,919,000	15,532,000
Total week	16,919,000	15,532,000
Previous week	27,248,000	3,756,000
Two weeks ago	3,574	16,330,000	10,684,000
Cor. week last y'r	7,035,000	6,093,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '17.	Same time to July 20, 18, last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs....	4,292,000	9,856,000	Dec. 5,564,000
Bacon and hams, lbs....	621,005,000	560,286,000	Inc. 51,719,000
Lard, lbs....	263,321,000	276,356,000	Dec. 13,035,000

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 25, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs., ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27 1/2c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27 1/2c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27 1/2c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 27c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 27 1/2c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27 1/2c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27 1/2c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 27c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 26 1/2c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 28 1/2c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 28 1/2c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 28 1/2c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 28 1/2c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 27 1/2c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 28c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 28c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 28c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 27 1/2c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 27 1/2c.

Penic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 21c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19 1/2c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18 1/2c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17 1/2c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 21c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17 1/2c. Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 38c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 36 1/2c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 32c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 37c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 35 1/2c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 35c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32 1/2c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 31c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, July 25, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 35@37c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28 1/2c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 28c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 27 1/2c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 36c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 36c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 34c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 35c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 34c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28 1/2c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 28c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 28c.; city steam lard, 25 1/2c. nom.; city dressed hogs, 27@27 1/2c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 32c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29c.; skinned shoulders, 23c.; boneless butts, 29c.; Boston butts, 26 1/2c.; lean trimmings, 20c.; regular trimmings, 17c.; spare ribs, 13c.; neck ribs, 6c.; kidneys, 10c.; tails, 12c.; snouts, 10c.; livers, 4c.; pig tongues, 19c.

CEYLON and COCHIN COCOANUT OIL

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VEGETABLE OILS IN ENGLAND

By Consul Homer M. Byington, Hull, England.

Hull is now claimed to be the largest vegetable-oil center in Europe. The year 1917, the third since the outbreak of the European war, witnessed constantly changing conditions that kept the heads of the various mills continually upon the alert, but the year terminated with general reports of a successful business and satisfactory financial returns.

One of the largest companies operating Hull mills declared a 15 per cent dividend (the same as in 1916) without disclosing the actual profits, but announcing that the gross profits for 1917 exceeded those of 1916. Shortage of supplies of raw materials (chiefly due to the question of tonnage), irregular arrivals, increased prices, shortage of labor, increased cost of production, and Government control were the outstanding features.

Government Control of Oils.

War bonuses to oil millers were increased in 1917 as follows: On May 1, \$2.92 per week to all workers doing men's work and \$1.46 per week to all workers doing lad's work. On August 24 the former bonuses were increased to \$3.65 per week and the latter to \$1.82 per week. Women were not dealt with under these awards, but were considered separately by the Ministry of Munitions. In September, 1917, they were awarded 61 cents per week, bringing the wages of women up to \$6.32 per week. Girls under 18 years of age were given 30 cents per week in addition to their ordinary wages.

Government control of vegetable oils was only nominal during the early months of the year, but in the beginning of May, 1917, a schedule was issued of controlled maximum prices. Also, to eliminate speculation or profiteering and for the better control of the trade, a system of licenses was established for all wholesale dealings. The objects of these measures were to protect crushers from having to pay exorbitant prices for supplies of raw materials and to regulate the prices to consumers of oils, cake and meal.

On December 1, 1917, under the Defense of the Realm Act, the Food Controller took over possession of all stocks of raw materials in mills and warehouses and all contracts for shipments en route at original prices. Thus the Government was in a position to allocate to the various mills according to local needs and to distribute the resultant produce as deemed wisest through port feeding stuffs committees established in London, Hull, Liverpool, and Bristol.

By a system of booking, prescribed by the Government, it has been possible to determine the costs of crushing each kind of raw material, and selling prices for oil and cake have been so arranged as to show what was considered a fair crushing margin for the mills. The Government arranged for the purchase of the new crop of Egyptian cotton seed, and shipments began in November. Raw supplies largely depend upon the tonnage which the Shipping Controller may be able to allocate.

Use of Oils Increased by War.

The war has accentuated the importance of the oil-crushing industry by the increased demands for glycerin for explosives, oil for aeroplanes (chiefly castor), oil for margarine, and oil cake for cattle food. Before the war large quantities of raw material produced in the British possessions were exported to Germany and Holland to be crushed there, and a considerable proportion of the oil and manufactured products was re-exported to this country. Strenuous efforts are being made to bring the mills of this country to such a state of efficiency that the trade may be retained after the war.

According to the preliminary returns of the Board of Trade the imports of raw material for the industry into the United Kingdom during 1915, 1916, and 1917 were as follows:

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Oilsseeds:	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
Castor, cwt.	556,305	819,016	598,557
Cotton, tons	494,585	329,237	219,045
Linseed, qrs.	2,126,409	2,500,836	1,016,011
Rape, qrs.	192,336	375,087	305,505
Sesame, qrs.			115,510
Soya beans, tons	170,910	65,364	25,049
All others, qrs.	355,349	258,453	42,757

Nuts and kernels:			
Copra, tons	118,540	62,400	52,400
*Groundnuts, tons			137,758
Palm kernels, tons	233,249	241,501	248,160
All other, tons	96,448	69,121	9,274

*Not separately reported.

Of these imports the following amounts were re-exported:

Oilsseeds:	1915.	1916.	1917.
Castor, cwt.	92,534	114,748	29,829
Cotton, tons	203	9	
Linseed, qrs.	90,542	4,020	190
Rape, qrs.	63,246	47,832	44,732
Soya beans, tons	1,687	2,679	
Sesame, qrs.			82,441
All other, qrs.	185,650	177,876	

Nuts and kernels:	1915.	1916.	1917.
Copra, tons	75,111	12,080	1,839
Groundnuts, tons			1,370
Palm kernels, tons	9,259	29,491	22,406
All other, tons	9,259	4,072	617

The net imports of oilseed cake (re-exports deducted) are given in the following table for the past three years:

Oilseed cake:	1915.	1916.	1917.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Cottonseed	214,831	191,995	151,598
Linseed	66,576	74,414	76,860
Rapeseed	7,495	734	616
All other	129,259	16,842	3,518

Total 418,161 283,985 212,882

Exports of oils manufactured in United Kingdom were as follows:

Oils:	1915.	1916.	1917.
Refined:			
Cotton, tons	21,505	2,407	652
Coconut, cwt.	100,599	39,293	10,338
Olive, tons	185	209	103
Palm and kernel, cwt.	47,858	30,232	119,654
Unrefined:			
Castor, tons	3,064	3,064	4,338
Cotton, tons	4,702	171	1,521
Linseed (pure), tons	35,962	23,351	16,796
Linseed (not pure), tons	1,905	1,443	2,210
Rape, tons	6,050	8,940	14,740
Soya bean, tons	13,473	4,554	608
Other seed, tons	3,062	1,620	7,176
Coconut, cwt.	38,814	13,529	15,764
Olive, tons	9	5	
Palm and kernel, cwt.	162,872	60,709	448,743

Oil cake of British manufacture exported in 1917 amounted to only 85 tons, as compared with 5,552 tons in 1916 and 30,097 tons in 1915.

Cotton Seed and Cottonseed Oil.

Hull imports of cotton seed amounted to 256,263 tons in 1915, 193,201 tons in 1916, and 111,646 tons in 1917. Of these imports 217,439 tons came from Egypt in 1915, 132,986 tons in 1916, and 96,963 tons in 1917. Estimated stocks in warehouses, excluding mills, were 2,500 tons in 1915 and 5,000 tons in 1916. United Kingdom imports were 494,585 tons in 1915, 329,237 tons in 1916, and 219,045 tons in 1917. Re-exports totaled 203 tons in 1915, 9 tons in 1916, and nil in 1917.

The year 1916 closed with Egyptian cotton seed at \$98.55 per ton and Indian at \$92.46. Prices declined during the early part of the year 1917 but rose again by April. On May 9 the Government-controlled maximum price of \$92.46 came into force, and in July it became known that the British Government had bought the new Egyptian crop and that crushers would get their supplies direct from the Ministry of Food.

The chamber of commerce returns give Hull exports of cotton-seed oil as 4,646 tons in 1915 and 321 tons in 1916, but no figures are available for 1917. United Kingdom exports were 21,505 tons tons of refined oil in 1915, 2,407 tons in 1916, and 652 tons in 1917; and 4,702 tons of unrefined oil in 1915, 171 tons in 1916, and 1,521 tons in 1917. On May 9, 1917, the following maximum prices went into force: Crude oil, \$291.99 per ton; refined soap oil, \$326.06 per ton; refined edible oil \$364.99 per ton; and American refined oil, \$462.32 per ton. The year closed with plenty of buyers at these prices but no sellers.

Castor Oil for Aeroplanes.

Up to the present time Hull has been practically the only center in the United Kingdom where castor seed has been dealt with. Owing to castor oil having been found to be the best lubricant for aeroplanes because of its not freezing at high altitudes, this branch of the oil trade has been given prominence. It is reported that in 1917 the British Government released about 7,000 tons of the best grades to the United States to be used as seed in order to grow supplies for securing lubricating oil for the Liberty motors.

Exports of castor oil manufactured in the United Kingdom totaled 3,064 tons in 1915, 3,084 tons in 1916, and 4,338 tons in 1917. The bulk of this was produced in Hull. The exports to the United States declared through the Hull consulate were 6,710 gallons, valued at \$4,002, in 1915; 28,578 gallons, valued at \$25,350, in 1916; and 16,789 gallons, valued at \$17,259, in 1917. The United Kingdom imported 763 tons in 1915 and 5,701 tons in 1916 and reexported 33 tons in 1915 and 144 tons in 1916. Figures for 1917 are not available. Castor oil sold at \$291.99 per ton in December, 1915, and at \$350.39 per ton in 1916; the Government-controlled maximum price of \$389.32 was in force in 1917.

Soya Beans and Oil.

The chamber of commerce statistics place the imports of soya beans into Hull at 135,919 tons in 1915, 69,945 tons in 1916, and 13,800 tons in 1917. Estimated stocks in warehouses, excluding mills, were 5,200 tons in 1915 and 10,000 tons in 1916. Imports into the United Kingdom reached a total of 170,910 tons in 1915, 65,364 tons in 1916, and 25,049 tons in 1917. United Kingdom reexports were 1,687 tons in 1915, 2,679 tons in 1916, and nil in 1917. A discrepancy appears to exist in the figures of Hull imports for 1916, which exceed the United Kingdom total. The Hull imports for 1916 were given in the 1916 report of the Hull consulate as 64,573 tons, or 98 per cent of the United Kingdom total of 65,364 tons, of which 64,155 tons came from Vladivostok.

On February 23, 1917, the Government prohibited the importation of soya beans, which explains the decline in imports as compared with previous years. The beans imported in 1917 were evidently shipped before the prohibition but arrived afterwards. The year 1916 closed with soya beans selling at \$97.33 per ton, but no trade was possible in 1917, owing to the Government prohibition.

Exports of soya oil from the United Kingdom totaled 13,473 tons in 1915, 4,554 tons in 1916, and 608 tons in 1917. Soya oil invoiced at the Hull consulate for export to the United States amounted to 508 gallons, value \$294, in 1915, nil in 1916, and nil in 1917. The maximum price, established May 9, 1917, for soya oil was \$292 per ton for crude oil and \$364.98 for refined but there was no trade in this oil.

Maximum Prices of Cake and Meal.

On November 15, 1917, the Food Controller issued the following schedule of maximum prices:

	Oil cake and meal.	Price per ton.
Cake:		
Linseed		\$82.46
Cottonseed		70.56
Undeconticated groundnut		83.95
Palm kernel		65.91
Decoricated groundnut		\$2.46
Rape		68.13
Copra		79.08
Sesame		90.03
Meal:		
Palm kernel		65.70
Rape		68.13
Soya		91.25
Imported:		
Cake:		
North American Linseed		93.68
Argentine Linseed		96.11
Canadian Linseed		94.89
Australian Linseed		94.89
Spanish and Portuguese		94.89
Egyptian cottonseed		73.00
Decoricated cottonseed		96.11
Repressed cotton		100.08
Meal:		
Decoricated cottonseed		96.11
Rangoon rice		50.30
Italian rice		70.56
Canadian rice		52.73
Egyptian rice		52.73
Hominy chop		56.33
Gluten feed		83.85
Malze cake		83.95

The above prices were those to be charged to the consumer and were subject to a reduction of \$1.52 per ton on sale to a dealer by manufacturer, miller, or importer. For small quantities under 2 tons an addition of \$1.22, and under 5 hundredweight a further addition of \$0.49 per ton was authorized, also the addition of transport charges and the cost of sacks.

Because of the reduced production and decreased imports of oil cake and meal the

(Continued on page 41.)

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Futures Market Neglected—Trade Waiting Developments—Conditions in Other Oils—Cotton Crop Prospects Still Favorable—Damage Feared in Texas.

There has been practically no interest in the future market in cottonseed oil the past week. There has been, however, considerable trade in spot oil, and the developments in the spot oil situation are being watched with a very great deal of interest. The report of the oil supplies on hand, as a result of the season's crush so far, and the distribution, is extremely interesting. It takes a little time to study these figures, in order to bring the meaning of them out clearly. The crush of crude oil this season has been 92,000,000 lbs. less than last year, and the production of refined oil has been 89,000,000 lbs. less than last year. On the other hand, notwithstanding the demand that has been put upon the oil and fat supplies, the stocks of crude oil on June 30 were 6,000,000 lbs. more than last year, and the stocks of refined oil only 7,000,000 lbs. less than last year. Such a conservation of the oil supplies, in view of the demand which has been thrown upon the market, is extraordinary; the comparison of the supplies, this year and last, follows:

August 1 to June 30—		
1917-1918.	1916-1917.	
Crude oil produced, lbs... 1,295,722,818	1,390,549,388	
Refined oil produced, lbs. 1,153,081,850	1,245,535,087	
Stock of crude end of period 42,303,638	36,543,890	
Stock of refined end of period 321,730,500	320,054,177	

With such a result as this for the year, the prospects for the new supply of oil are extremely interesting. With the present prospects for the cotton crop, notwithstanding the damage in Texas, it is believed that the production of oil may be a million barrels, or four hundred million pounds, more than last year. If the country was able to get along, under the conditions of the past year, with the oil supply as it has been, the conditions which will obtain the coming year will be much easier than in the past. An increase of 400,000,000 lbs. in the supply will be such a tremendous increase in the fat situation as to make an entire readjustment as to the general ideas as to distribution.

The conditions as to other oils have been quite interesting; the revocation of the embargo against copra has had an easing effect on the market. The question of the supply of copra, and of cocoanut oil, is extremely interesting. The imports of both copra and cocoanut oil have been immense; a comparison for ten months shows imports of copra of 394,972,378 lbs., against 184,509,822 lbs. last year, and last year's figures were a record. Imports of shredded or desiccated prepared cocoanut meat amounted to 14,381,000 lbs. against 8,581,000 lbs. a year ago. This immense increase in the supply of copra is an indication of the vast expansion of the cocoanut oil production in this country. In addition to this there has been an enormous increase in the imports of cocoanut oil itself: the imports for ten months have amounted to 206,951,000 lbs. against 51,981,000 lbs. last year. The imports of olive oil

have, however, fallen off to 2,525,000 lbs. against 5,376,000 lbs. On the other hand there has been an enormous increase in the imports of soya-bean oil, the total for ten months amounting to 275,769,000 lbs. against 133,396,000 lbs. last year. The increase in the imports of cocoanut oil and soya-bean oil alone amount to 291,000,000 lbs. compared with a year ago; this is for ten months, and at the same rate for the remaining two months, the total imports for the fiscal year should show over 350,000,000 lbs. gain.

Closing prices, Saturday, July 20, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices, Monday, July 22, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices, Tuesday, July 23, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices, Wednesday, July 24, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices, Thursday, July 25, 1918.—Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

TEXAS COTTON OIL LEADER DEAD.

Claude Wiley, president of the Tyler Cotton Oil Co., Tyler, Tex., died last Thursday at his home in Tyler. Mr. Wiley was one of the leaders of the industry in the Southwest. He was president of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association in 1912 and 1913, and leaves a host of friends to mourn his loss.

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COTTONSEED PRODUCTS MARGINS.

The Federal Food Administration has notified the cottonseed products trade that all price agreements, or other matters affecting the price for the 1917-1918 crop, will expire with the disposition of that crop, or such part as an individual may still have in his possession, and that no agreement of this kind will extend to the next crop. All the differentials and margins of profits, zones and rules, which have been established will remain in effect until they may be replaced by other similar rules, with the exception that the spread of \$13 for profit on seed has been temporarily increased to \$15 per ton.

COTTON CONTROL NOT FEASIBLE.

Government control or the fixing of the price of the 1918 cotton crop would not be feasible at this time, President Wilson was told this week by Representative Lever, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee. Mr. Lever called at the White House after a series of conferences with cotton men, at which the larger growers and bankers urged that the Government acquire the crop through a cotton corporation, while the smaller farmers opposed any Government interference.

Representative Lever told the President the crop could be handled if marketed slowly, notwithstanding the present high prices, and said he had been able to convince the advocates of Government acquisition of the inadvisability of such action.

GREAT PEANUT CROP COMING.

The largest crops of peanuts, beans and sugar beets ever grown in the United States are in prospect for this year's harvest. Department of Agriculture production forecasts show an increase over last year of 19,500,000 bushels in the peanut crop, with a total of 79,704,000 bushels; an increase of almost 5,000,000 bushels in the bean crop, with a total of 19,791,000 bushels; and an increase of 267,000 tons in the sugar beet crop, with a total of 6,247,000 tons.

The hop crop promises 32,494,000 pounds, an increase of almost 5,000,000 pounds over last year; broom crop, 70,500 tons, an increase of 8,500 tons; kafirs etc., 110,005,000 bushels, an increase of 24,000,000 bushels, and sorghum (sirup), 33,817,000 gallons, a slight decrease.

TRADING SALES IN TEXAS.

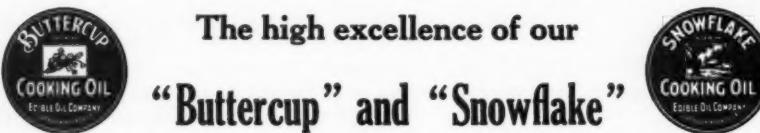
The following circular letter has been sent to all cottonseed oil mills in Texas by the Federal Food Administrator for Texas, E. A. Preston:

TO ALL COTTONSEED OIL MILLS IN TEXAS:

(A) The "Houston agreement" of November 15, 1917, fixing the price of cottonseed cake and the basis of final settlement, does not apply to new crop business.

(B) Special permits to deal in new crop cottonseed and its products prior to August 1, 1918, must be obtained from the State Food Administrator, applications therefor to specify town, or towns, in which applicant desires to buy. Operations will be limited to places specified. Dealers are cautioned that this rule is considered important and that violations will be properly penalized.

(C) Licensees are reminded that under General Rule XXII they are forbidden to buy from, sell to or handle licensed commodities for any person who is required to have a



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take pleasure in announcing to our clients and friends that we have moved our Atlanta laboratories to the Walton Building, where the entire ninth floor has been especially prepared for us. We have added a new Mineral and Bacteriological Department in charge of Mr. C. M. Stodghill, an expert in these lines.

While there is no change in officers or management, in future these improved and enlarged laboratories will be known as

LAW AND COMPANY, INC.

Consulting, Analytical and Engineering Chemists and Bacteriologists
Atlanta, Ga.

Wilmington, N. C.

license and has not secured one. You are, therefore, directed to mail, on the date of each transaction, to the Federal Food Administrator for Texas, a copy of each account sale or invoice covering total of day's transactions with licensee, such record to show seller's name, address and license number, as also the quantity purchased and price paid.

(D) No licensee shall pay or offer higher prices for sound cottonseed in one market than another; however, when contemplated zones are established each zone will be considered a separate market.

No seed, irrespective of quality or circumstances of growth, shall be bought at exceeding the market price, unless with the written permission of the Federal Food Administrator.

(E) The spread of thirteen dollars (\$13) on the yields specified in Rule XIII is increased to fifteen dollars (\$15), both increase and yields being temporary and to be superseded by the rulings of the United States Food Administration, to be announced shortly, at which time transactions under the temporary

spread and yields must be made to conform to the new rulings.

What is a reasonable price to be paid for seed in carload quantities at railroad points should be based on yields prescribed in Rule XIII and at current market price of products.

(F) Prices paid for seed in carload quantities at railroad points must not be more than three dollars (\$3) a ton in excess of prices paid to farmer, said sum of three dollars to cover all intermediate expenses and profits.

Mills shall promptly report to the State Food Administrator any service or other accommodations rendered by them or their representatives to parties from whom purchases of cottonseed cake are made, including the obtaining of loans, bagging and ties or other commodities, or any personal service connected with the transactions in question, it being the policy of the Food Administration that all buyers in the same market should stand on the same footing.

Licensees are directed to send to Federal Food Administrator, Houston, copies of all contracts made for the purchase of cottonseed.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

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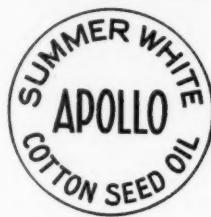
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OIL MILL OPERATION AND BUYING.

Efficiency in Both is Necessary in These
Difficult Days.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The
Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Texas. July 15, 1918.—A saving of \$100,000 a year is what one large power plant is making who employed us for ten days to solve their boiler water treating problem. This plant had a water softening, which cost nearly \$15,000, which did not soften the water. For three years men came and failed. The load was increasing, which called for heavier firing of the boilers. The result was that burning out of boiler tubes due to the scale and heavy firing became a daily occurrence. On investigation we located the trouble as being due to improper chemical treatment. Before we left the plant the water softened by the new treatment we devised was loosening the old scale and causing it to fall off.

Fuel is not only expensive, but it is becoming an increasingly difficult proposition to obtain it. You have very little control over the cost of coal as delivered to you, but you do have control over its subsequent use. If your boiler tubes scale, the efficiency of your boiler plant is reduced and money is going up the stack on wings. Clip the wings of your fuel money by softening the boiler feed water.

As to quality of fuel, the two following items will be of interest to you: A mine owner made the statement the other day that he was not interested in coal analysis because he could sell anything that looked like coal. Owing to the large number of complaints being received by the Government re-

garding the quality of coal, the Government is considering penalizing low-grade coal. With conditions such as this, it is necessary that mill men protect themselves against low-grade coal by having their coal analyzed and thus know what they are receiving. Shipment of low grade coal decreases the number of railroad cars available.

The practice of the mills is to keep a record of the cost per ton of seed worked, of fuel, repairs, press cloth, etc. With the increased cost of these materials the costs per ton of seed work now are not comparable with the costs obtained in the past. A record should also be kept of the amount of these various materials used per ton of seed. For example, if the quality of press cloth is not what it used to be, the number of pounds used now per ton of seed will be greater than it was in the past.

Buying based upon first cost and not upon quality is more than ever a poor policy. When you buy cheap goods there is an overhead and profit bill that must be paid. There is very little difference between these items for a high-grade product and a cheap product. The reduced cost is due to less labor and cheaper materials.

Have tests made on the supplies you buy, and keep a record of their performance in the factory. The past four years have worked a revolution in oil mill costs, and no one knows what the next four years will bring. The man who knows exactly what he is doing by means of accumulated data will be the one who will successfully weather the changes that will come. The time to commence to accumulate data is now.

BIG TEXAS CASTOR BEAN CROP.

A survey of the castor bean crop in Texas by representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that there are more than 13,000 acres in cultivation, and that a good yield is promised. In the southern part of the State harvesting will be started soon. The Government will take over the entire production of motor oil produced from the beans. The success that has been met with in growing castor beans in Texas shows that the soil and climate is splendidly adapted to the new industry.

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS MADE FROM VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS Oils Hardened to Order

The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

CRUDE and
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RAPESEED OIL
PEANUT OIL

COTTONSEED OIL

FOR FUTURE DELIVERY

CASTOR OIL
BLOWN OILS

OLIVE OIL
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29 Broadway,

BOYER OIL MFG. CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.

SOLE DISTRIBUTING AGENT FOR

New York City

UNIVERSAL OIL CO.
Wilmington, N. C.

The Allbright-Nell Co. Flexible Wheel Hog Dehairing Machine

Patent Applied for

This machine is for small slaughterers handling from 25 to 100 hogs per hour. The cut shows the machine with one side taken down, so as to show the interior view. The hog is elevated from scalding tub by flight conveyor (which is part of the machine) and falls between the flexible wheel and ribbed apron. There the hog revolves until it is clean. When the hog is thoroughly scraped the ribbed apron is pushed forward by means of a hand lever, and the revolving wheel throws the carcass out onto the scraping bench.

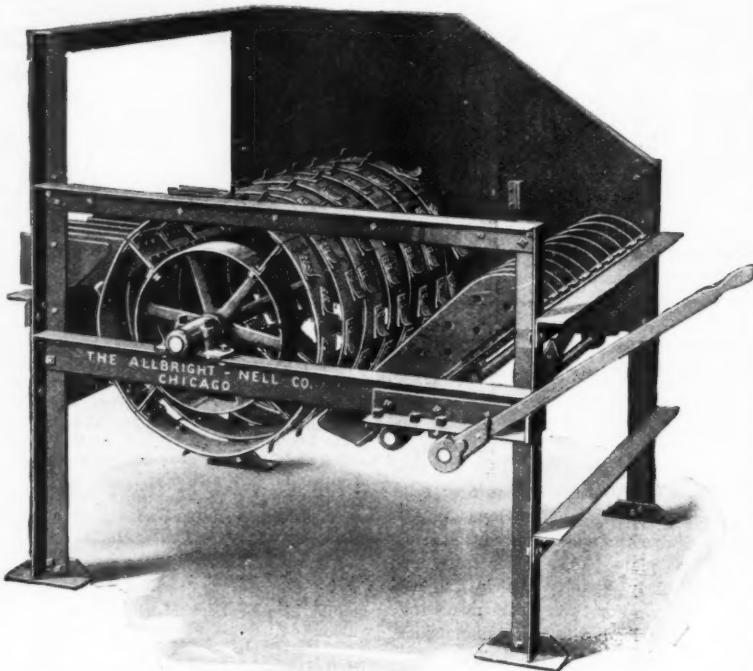
The work is always in sight of the scalding, who operates the machine, and can turn out up to 75 hogs per hour. It cleans every hog uniformly, as the scalding has absolute control of the cleaning, and no hog need leave the machine until perfectly scraped. THE MACHINE WILL CLEAN A SMALL PIG WEIGHING 35 LBS. AS WELL AS LARGE STAGS WEIGHING UP TO 800 LBS.

Floor space: 7 ft. x 7 ft. Horse power: 7½. Weight: 4500 lbs.

There is less cost for upkeep on this machine than any other hog scraping machine ever built. One of these machines has cleaned 60,000 hogs without showing material wear on the flexible wheel.

The machine is silent running, easy to operate and never gets out of order.

Write for prices and further information.



THE ALLBRIGHT-NELL CO., Manufacturers,

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

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Wire Bound Boxes

There is no commodity, fresh, dried or canned, heavy or light weight, that cannot be packed cheaper, quicker or more securely in a Pioneer Box. Sealed against pilferage, protected from damage by dropping, banging and rough handling. Takes less storage and shipping room. The present freight tariff makes this feature one of real economy. Lighter, therefore **less cost to ship**. Standard sizes save money, too.

Write for monthly magazine "Pioneer Service." Helps to solve shippers' problems.

PIONEER BOX COMPANY

Crawfordsville
Indiana



"Deliver the Goods"

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 26, 1918.—Market steady; prime Western, \$26.75@26.85; Middle West, \$26.40@26.50; city steam, 25½@26c; refined Continent, \$27.75; South American, \$28.15; Brazil, kegs, \$29.15; compound, 22½@23½c, all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 26, 1918.—Copra fabrique, 377 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 423 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, July 26, 1918.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra Indian mess, not quoted; pork, prime mess, not quoted; shoulders, square, 143s. 6d.; New York, 140s.; picnic, 119s.; hams, long, 170s.; American cut, 167s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 173s. 9d.; long clear, 188s. 9d.; short back, 188s. 9d.; bellies, 200s. Lard, spot prime, 155s. 3d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 157s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest, white new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 75s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was quiet and easier, due to the weaker tone in hogs and the weakness in corn.

Tallow.

The market is strong with trade quiet and offerings light. Special loose is reported at 18c.

Oleo Stearine.

The undertone is firm with trade quiet. Oleo is quoted at 20½@20½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

There was no change of importance in the entire situation.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 26, 1918.—Hog receipts today estimated at 18,000. Left over, 9,671. Market very slow, best lights held around \$19. Estimated receipts of cattle, 9,000; estimated receipts of sheep, 11,000.

Buffalo, July 26.—Hogs lower; on sale, 1,600, at \$19.50@19.90.

Omaha, July 26.—Hogs slow at \$18@18.85.

Cudahy, July 26.—Hogs, no market.

Detroit, July 26.—Hogs lower, at \$18.75

@19.

St. Joseph, July 26.—Hogs slow, at \$17.90

@18.85.

Sioux City, July 26.—Hogs slow, at \$17.75

@18.65.

Indianapolis, July 26.—Hogs lower, at \$18.60@18.90.

Louisville, July 26.—Hogs lower, at \$18.25

@18.50.

Kansas City, July 26.—Hogs slow, at \$17.80

@18.75.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to July 26, 1918, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 39,311 quarters; to the Continent, 16,868 quarters. On orders, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 84,390 quarters; to the Continent, 42,033 quarters; to other Europe, nothing.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, July 20, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
12,590	19,600	26,432	
10,422	20,500	22,247	
8,975	11,600	8,439	
8,892	16,200	12,544	
5,615	12,100	...	
G. H. Hammond Co.	727	7,800	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,725	...	

Independent Packing Co., 7,900 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 7,600 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,400 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 3,600 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 6,200 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 3,600 hogs; others, 11,200 hogs.

Kansas City.

Kansas City.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
11,536	8,322	366	
Fowler Packing Co.	616	553	
Wilson & Co.	8,480	7,801	1,207
Swift & Co.	11,424	8,621	3,270
Cudahy Packing Co.	9,392	2,626	4,361
Morris & Co.	8,531	8,216	2,087
Ruddy Packing Co.	469	...	
Others	322	283	39

Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 3,907 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 643 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 422 cattle; Dold Packing Co., 235 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 30 cattle; S. Kraus, 812 cattle.

Omaha.*

Omaha.*			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
3,814	10,714	1,210	
6,538	12,963	6,547	
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,389	13,507	9,094
Armour & Co.	5,375	13,499	5,556
Swartz & Co.	...	6,569	...
J. W. Murphy	...	10,904	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 238 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 82 cattle.

St. Louis.

St. Louis.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
5,889	4,661	2,423	
6,382	6,281	6,488	
7,270	3,620	7,105	
East Side Packing Co.	2,115	...	
Independent Packing Co.	851	1,655	42
Sartorius Provision Co.	615	...	
Carondelet Packing Co.	99	...	
American Packing Co.	8,248	...	
Krey Packing Co.	1,915	...	
J. H. Bell Provision Co.	978	...	
Hill Packing Co.	1,359	...	

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 20, 1918:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	62,705
Kansas City	49,528
Omaha	25,560
East St. Louis	16,737
St. Joseph	11,918
Cudahy	760
Sioux City	6,640
South St. Paul	18,914
New York and Jersey City	7,473
Fort Worth	24,277
Philadelphia	2,895
Oklahoma City	16,478

HOGS.	
Chicago	134,341
Kansas City	88,899
Omaha	63,899
East St. Louis	35,119
St. Joseph	25,708
Cudahy	20,398
Sioux City	30,060
Cedar Rapids	6,000
South St. Paul	17,137
New York and Jersey City	20,406
Fort Worth	3,714
Philadelphia	6,361
Oklahoma City	5,823

SHEEP.	
Chicago	72,628
Kansas City	12,162
Omaha	23,430
East St. Louis	17,504
St. Joseph	8,456
Cudahy	220
Sioux City	1,274
South St. Paul	1,238
New York and Jersey City	34,808
Fort Worth	2,623
Philadelphia	7,199
Oklahoma City	119

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK			
WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 22, 1918.			
Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
3,867	3,685	23,311	7,777
1,879	4,089	15	12,503
1,727	1,410	11,572	36
Totals	7,473	10,084	34,898
Totals last week	6,515	8,741	16,072

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1918.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Chicago	3,000	7,291	11,000
Kansas City	1,000	1,499	190
Omaha	1,200	9,537	250
St. Louis	600	6,525	350
St. Joseph	300	3,000	100
Sioux City	600	8,000	
St. Paul	2,800	500	
Oklahoma City	800	300	
Fort Worth	400	100	
Milwaukee	25		
Denver	300	200	300
Louisville	350	250	
Wichita	400	4,000	
Indianapolis	600	4,160	2,400
Cincinnati	400	1,500	
Buffalo	400	1,500	300
Cleveland	160	1,000	600
Toronto, Canada	500	300	100
Portland, Ore.	50	100	270

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1918.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Chicago	22,000	38,000	15,000
Kansas City	25,000	9,000	4,000
Omaha	9,000	7,300	10,500
St. Louis	9,900	11,000	3,800
St. Joseph	4,000	7,000	1,500
Sioux City	4,000	6,000	500
St. Paul	13,000	10,000	2,800
Oklahoma City	5,000	600	1,400
Fort Worth	4,000	700	500
Milwaukee	600	3,134	300
Denver	1,100	1,300	1,100
Louisville	400	1,700	2,500
Detroit	715		
Wichita	513		
Indianapolis	9,000		
Pittsburgh	500		
Cincinnati	800	3,276	2,800
Buffalo	600	320	400
Cleveland	1,000		
New York	1,332	3,040	11,490

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1918.			
Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Chicago	14,000	29,000	6,000
Kansas City	13,000	8,500	3,000
Omaha	6,700	13,000	9,500
St. Louis	7,300	10,000	500
St. Joseph	2,800	6,000	2,800
Sioux City	2,000	10,000	2,000
St. Paul	2,900	2,500	75
Oklahoma City	5,000	1,000	1,400
Fort Worth	4,000	700	500
Milwaukee	600	3,134	300
Denver	1,100	1,300	1,100
Louisville	400	2,000	1,700
Detroit	715		
Wichita	513		
Indianapolis	9,000		
Pittsburgh	500		
Cincinnati	800	3,276	2,800
Buffalo	600	320	400
Cleveland	1,000		
New York	1,332	3,040	11,490

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July 27, 1918

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES strong. No business going on. No confirmation could be obtained on the rumored movement of branded cows in the early part of this week. However, all packers state it is no trouble to get bids at full maximums for their entire quarter's take-off. Killers are not ready to trade as yet, and this hinders free movement. As all of June-July kill has practically been moved, next quarter figures are quoted as the market. It is said some of the tanning packers are likely to release present quarter goods if an urgent demand arises. Native steers strong. The new maximum price for No. 1 heavy native steers is 30c.; light native steers 29c. and extreme light native steers 24c. Former prices were 33c. for the heavy weights and others in proportion. Butt brands steady. Heavy butt branded steers are listed at 28c., while lights are quoted at 27c., old rates 31c. and 30c. respectively. Colorados steady. Heavy Colorado steers listed at 27c. and lights at 26c., with former rates at 29c. for the lights and 30c. for the heavy slaughter. Texas steers firm. Heavy Texas steers quoted at 28c.; light Texas steers at 27c., and extreme light Texas steers at 24c. Former figures 30c. for the lights, 31c. for the heavies, and 26c. for the extreme light. Native cows steady but quiet at 28c. for the heavy native cows and 24c. for the light slaughter. Last maximums were at 30c. and 26c. respectively. Native bulls steady at 21½c. new rate. Last quotation 23c. Branded cows steady at 23c. for the No. 1's. Last price was at 25c. Branded bulls firm at 19½c. with old price 21c. In small packer hides all the leading local small killers have moved out their next three months' production of all hides, but bulls, to the same buyers as bought their former take-off at the new maximums for big packer hides.

Later.—Packer hides active. A big packer quietly sold all his hides, even the bulls, at the official maximum prices. It is understood that he is using butts, Colorados and some natives himself.

COUNTRY HIDES steady. No business reported lately. There is a very good call for extreme weights at full maximums of 21@22c. as to dates. Most of the stuff now is of May forward salting, though still containing grubs. Heavy hides are a trifle harder to move at the maximum levels. Late sales have been effected at 19@21c. as to dates. Bulls and branded hides are quiet. The situation outside is unchanged, with all weight hides quoted at 18@20c. delivered basis as to quality, sections and salting. Heavy steers here are quoted at 22@24c.; heavy cows and bulls 21@23c. as to lots and salting; extremes, 22c.; branded hides, 15@16c. flat; bulls, 17c. nominal and glue hides at 12@13c. nominal.

CALFSKINS steady to strong. No business going West. Stocks are small and firmly held for maximums. East reports

business of size at under fixed levels. First salted city and packer calfskins quoted at 44c.; outside city skins at 38½c.; resalted city skins 42½c. lately paid; country skins 34c. Deacons quoted at \$2.50, and light calf at \$2.70. Kipskins are quoted at 24@27c. nominal as to descriptions; late sales with this range as to varieties. First salted city and packer skins 27½c.; new rate is fixed at 26c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—No trading of any kind was noted lately, and packers generally are not pressing for sales for August forward take-off in any of the varieties. There are a few small scattering lots of cows on hand which fail to attract attention. August, September and October prices for native steers are quoted at 29½c.; spreadies, 30½c.; butt brands, 27½c.; Colorados, 26½c.; heavy native cows, 27½c.; native bulls at 21c. Small packer hides quiet and unchanged. Some inquiry is noted for August forward stock. Small lots of May, June and July native steers are not as yet reported sold. It is understood a bid of 29½c. was recently declined for nearby small packer native steers. Trading at outside points is quiet.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The demand for extremes continues active. A car of Ohio May, June and July extremes sold at 22c. selected. Several lots of Ohio and other Middle West light weight hides have been selling according to percentage of grubs at 21@22c. The new maximum price for August, September and October extremes is unchanged at 22c. Buffs are slow and have been for some time, and there has not been the strong inquiry noted as in extremes. The new maximum price for buffs for the next quarter is 21c., a cut of one cent from the May, June and July maximum. This won't have much bearing on the market, as for several weeks the market has been slow and buyers have not been willing to bid over 20c. for May, June and July buffs of good quality. All country hides, according to the new regulations just published, are to be bought and sold on a selected basis. In many sections of the country the practice has been to sell all hides flat. Western heavy steers are nominal at 21@23c. as to salting. Bulls 14@17c. asked. There is a little demand for New York State and New England all weights in small lots which bring 17½@18½c. flat as to lots. Southerns continue quiet and unchanged. A small lot of far Southerns, all weights, sold at 17c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—The market is practically unchanged and no sales of any consequence are reported. Most of the dealers are sold up to August 1, and now that the new maximum prices are out dealers are ready to talk August forward business. New York cities last sold at \$4, \$5, \$6. A recent sale of Philadelphia skins was made at \$3.85, \$4.85, \$5.85. A small lot of country skins of 5-7 lbs. weight sold at \$3.40. Outside mixed cities and countries are nominal at \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50.

HORSEHIDES.—The market, as far as whole sides are concerned is unchanged. The maximum price on city renderers' is

fixed at \$7.50; ordinary city and countries \$6.25@7. Southern hides \$5.50@6. Horse fronts are well sold ahead. Prices for next period are quoted at \$4.75@5.50. There is a good demand for horse butts. The maximum price for 22 inches and up is \$2.75@2.90; 20-22 inches \$2.15@2.30.

DRY HIDES.—Trading was quiet, and the trade in general was busy discussing the new maximum prices. Importers are now more hopeful for trading to start in on certain lots of hides of the common description. There are several large lots on spot of the poorer quality stock of the common hides, and it is expected that some of this stock will shortly move. Brokers report inquiries from out-of-town buyers, but most of these inquiries are in the nature of getting posted on stocks, conditions, etc. The new prices for the next quarter's offerings as officially announced quote Bogotas at 33½c.; Orinocos, 33½c.; Puerto Cabellos and La Guayras at 32½c.; Honduras, 32½c.; San Salvador, 34c.; Nicaragua, 32½c.; Costa Rica, 32½c.; Panama, 32½c.; Bolivian trimmed, 34c.; West Indian, 29c.; Porto Rico, 30c. There is no trading in hides for shipment. River Plates, Chinas, Brazils, Javas, etc., are at a standstill.

WET SALTED HIDES.—No new sales are noted in River Plate frigorifico steers or cows. Recent sales of frigorifico steers were made at \$54.50@54.75 Argentine gold, but the sales were made before the new maximums for August, October and November slaughter was announced. Frigorifico steers are quoted for the next three months at \$53 Argentine gold. No new trading is noted in Cubans, Panamas, etc., but there is some inquiry for Mexicans. Some Mexicans are arriving overland. Mexico city packers are quoted at 24c. Havana packer hides, 22c.; Panama hides, 21c.; Porto Rico hides, 21c.

CHANGE IN HIDE PRICES.

New maximum prices on hides for three months beginning August 1, announced by the Price-Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board, provide for an average reduction of from 7 to 8 cents per pound from the old prices. The following price changes were agreed upon at a meeting of the hide interests in the United States with the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board:

Packer Hides.—Heavy native steers, No. 1, 30c.; heavy butt branded steers, No. 1, 28c.; heavy Texas steers, No. 1, 28c.; heavy Colorado steers, 27c.; light native cows, No. 1, 24c.

Country Hides (for best selections).—Extremes, 25 to 45 pounds, 22c.; buffs, 45 to 60 pounds, 21c. All country hides are to be bought and sold on a selected basis.

River Plate frigorifico hides.—Maximum price on steers, \$53 Argentina gold; maximum price on cows, \$40 Argentina gold. (F. o. b. shipped, including export duty and lighterage, but not including salting charges.)

The new schedule applies to August, September and October take-off on all domestic hides and skins, and August, September and October shipment from origin of all foreign hides and skins.

These prices are the basis for all other differentials, which will be published in due course. In the opinion of the War Industries Board, these readjustments of maximum fixed prices will more nearly equalize the actual market conditions as reflected in prices of country hides, and need not affect the prices of cattle.

There have been widespread complaints that the small hide producer has been unable, owing to marketing conditions, to secure a fair price for his hides. The War Industries Board has, therefore, under consideration the appointment by permit of hide dealers, similar to the system adopted in wool.

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We know how; you may profit by our experience. Consult us; Information free.

C. H. A. Wannenwetsch & Co.
563 William Street

BUFFALO, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, July 24.

A broad insistent demand characterizes the trade, but a seasonable widening in the range of values is taking place, because all of the markets are getting liberal receipts of "grassers," and the Northwestern rangers will soon be moving marketward freely. Good to choice cattle are strong and higher and today (Wednesday) we sold finished 1,345 lb. steers at \$18.35, a load of 1,318 lb. steers at \$18.25, with others of medium fat at \$17.50, load of medium yearlings averaging 801 lbs. at \$16, and a load of medium fat 1,050 lb. steers at \$17. Under 16c. the trade, while still in fine shape, is nevertheless gradually working to a somewhat lower level, and the trade on the lower priced "grassy" grades will be more or less influenced by the receipts of Westerns.

Receipts of cattle have been liberal again this week, with the big percentage consisting of common and medium grades of butcher stuff, and as a consequence the rank and file of offerings show a further decline of 50c. per cwt. on top of last week's loss, and values in general show \$1 per cwt. decline compared with a week ago on everything except the choice grades of cows which show about 50c. loss. Yearlings have been in light supply and are selling fully steady. The bull trade declined 25@35c. here again this week on bolognas and lightweight stuff. Fat bulls are scarce and selling relatively as well as any time recently. The calf trade is holding up in good shape on the choice light vealers, with the best ones selling at \$16.50@17.35. We are getting lots of thin light calves which have to sell for \$9.50@12, and the yards are loaded with common trash which is selling at \$6.50@7.50. Good fat heavy calves are in fair demand at \$8.50@10.50.

Hogs have advanced by leaps and bounds, and the trade is 75c. @ \$1 higher than a week ago, at which time the extreme top of the market was \$18.40, while on Wednesday of this week we sold hogs at \$19.25, with the bulk of the choice light and light butchers selling from \$19@19.20; good medium and prime heavy, \$18.75@19; good mixed grades, \$18.50@18.75; plain mixed, \$18@18.25, and heavy rough packing grades, \$17.50@18. The range in values is widening, which is logical as the receipts include more of the rough packing hogs, and this condition of affairs is likely to be rather pronounced during the next 30 to 60 days. The rapid advance in the market in the face of moderately liberal receipts, combined with the increased average weight, is *prima facie* evidence that there has been no let-up in the wonderful outlet, and the more men Uncle Sam gets on the firing line, the more demand there will be for the cured product, for nothing is too good for the boys in khaki. We expect hogs to bring very remunerative prices for many months to come, but occasional temporary declines can be expected under any and all conditions, and after the recent big advance some reaction will be logical; in fact, Wednesday's trade weakened at the close.

Sheep-house receipts hold to a moderate basis, and the market carries a strong undertone, excepting on days when slaughterers have the bulk of the run direct. A good many feeders are wanted to turn on pastures and stubble fields, but only a small portion of the range stuff is suitable to go back to the country on grazing account. With Wednesday's receipts estimated at 7,000 head, early sales showed a little advance as compared with the day before, quotations ranging as follows: Westerns—Good to choice lambs, \$18.50@19.25; fat yearlings, \$16@16.50; good to choice wethers, \$15@15.50; good to prime ewes, \$12.75@13.50; feeding lambs, \$16@16.50; feeding yearlings, \$12.50@13; feeding wethers, \$11@12. Natives—Good to choice lambs, \$18.25@18.65; poor to medium, \$17.50@18; culs, \$13.50@14.50;

good to prime yearlings, \$16@16.50; fat wethers, \$15@15.50; good to choice ewes, \$13@13.50; poor to medium, \$11.50@12.50; culs, \$7@9; Government's, \$4.50@5.50; aged breeding ewes, \$14@15.50; yearling ewes, \$17.50@18.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 23.

Stories of immense Government meat orders released yesterday gave sellers higher views today. Cattle are strong to 15c. higher, top \$18.35, receipts 14,000 head. Hogs sold 35@50c. higher, top \$19, receipts 9,000. Sheep were strong to 25c. higher, supply 3,000, top native lambs, \$18.25.

Rains within the last week stopped forced liquidation of cattle in some quarters, and the reduced Tuesday supply helped the other market stimulants. Several lots of prime native steers got above \$18. Kansas wintered steers this week range up to \$17.40, medium grass steers from native territory, \$13.50@15.50; Oklahoma steers, in the native division up to \$16.50; Oklahoma grass cows, \$6.50@9.50; quarantined steers from North Texas, to-day at \$13.25@14.55; Oregon steers yesterday, \$13.75@15; two cars of 1,220 lb. Idaho steers at \$15.75. Veals reached \$14 this week. Prices of all grades except trash are so high that owners are astonished, even though they may have kept in fairly close touch with the market.

Government orders for bacon that will require nearly two million hogs between now and January 1 were placed yesterday. The light run of 9,000 head added to the predicament of buyers, hence the spectacular rise of today, on top of recent skyrocket markets. Packers paid the top, \$19, for both medium and heavy weight hogs, and lights sold up to \$18.90, bulk of sales \$18.60@18.90, the whole crop selling above the top price of yesterday. Pig prices are higher, but far behind fat hogs, at \$17@17.50. Fresh pork demand keeps order buyers for small plants hustling, and there is real competition in the hog alleys now.

Offerings of sheep and lambs were small, and lacked quality, but the market took on a little of the spirit pervading the stock yards atmosphere, sales up 25 cents in some cases. Native lambs up to \$18.25, fat ewes up to \$12.50. Breeding ewes are worth up to \$17. best feeding lambs \$16. Range offerings are badly wanted here.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 23.

Cattle supply continues liberal, and while we did not receive for the week ending today so many cattle as we did last week, due no doubt to the sharp break in prices in the early sessions of last week, yet the run has been ample in all classes with the exception of choice and prime steers. Our receipts for the week total right at 32,000 head with 3,700 on the southern side. A few cars of strictly choice cattle have been on sale and several trades have been made from \$17.50@18. On Tuesday a string of Missouri bred and fed white-faced steers averaging 1,406 pounds brought \$18.25—the market's record. The market generally this week has experienced a very marked reversal of form as compared with the early part of last week and at this writing it has fully recovered the dollar decline which characterized last week's trade. On the native side, particularly the basis of prices is at the highest point in the history of the trade. This applies to all cattle regardless of the class that can be called good killers. It includes also the Texas and Oklahoma grass cattle which have sold this week in a range of \$12.50@14.50. The bulk of our best beef cattle is selling from \$15.50@17.25, the common and medium cattle ranging from

\$12@14.50 and some very good in between kinds swinging around the \$15 mark. We have not been receiving very many good cows, but the best available are bringing \$10@11.75, with the big end of the canners moving at \$6.25@6.50, the fleshy kinds \$6.75@7.

The hog market has been keeping pace with the cattle market and at this writing is 90c. @ \$1 higher than a week ago. Our receipts for the week total 46,000. The quality generally is fair to good with quite a decent proportion of the receipts running to heavy well finished hogs. Packer buyers and order buyers have been good purchasers all week and our clearances have therefore been good. Good heavy hogs in the mixed and butcher class are in demand as well as light hogs in the shipping weights. The latter grade, however, is still holding the preference in the buying. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers', \$18.75@19; good heavys, \$18.80@18.95; rough, \$16.75@17; light, \$18.85@19; pigs, \$18@18.75; bulk, \$18.70@18.95.

Sheep receipts for the week amount to 17,000. As for a number of weeks past the quality of the offerings in the sheep house is only fair. Prime lambs are quoted at 18c., but the most of the best ones reached \$17.75, while the fair grades sold from \$17.25@17.50. Plain lambs are going around \$17 and the culs as low as \$13. Mutton sheep are swinging around the \$12 mark and this figure took about all that was offered. Canners and choppers range from \$5@9, with good bucks going at \$9. There is an increasing demand for breeding ewes and quite a few sales of odd lots during the week were recorded at \$14@14.50.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, July 23.

Contrary to all expectations, there has been no Summer letup on the cattle receipts, and figures to date show larger offerings by nearly 40,000 than the corresponding month last year. Prices have held up very well and corned-fed beef continues in active demand, best 1,200 to 1,500 pounds grades selling at \$17.50@18.25, and medium kinds at \$15.50@17. As compared with last week prices are steady on the fat cattle and butcher stuff, while an uneven trade is steady with last week for the best kind and the tendency on the poorer grades is to lower prices. Bulk selling at \$8.25@9.50, with prime fat cows and heifers up to 100c. Veal calves are steady with las. at \$7@13.50, and beef bulls at \$8@12. Feeders have been in more active demand, especially on the good weighty kinds, and have been selling at \$12.50@13.25 for fair to good kinds at \$9@12.50. The run of western range steers has started and best grassers have sold up to \$17.50, and good to choice kinds anywhere from \$13.50@15.50, according to weight and quality. Western grass cows have been selling anywhere from \$10@11.60 for good to choice kinds and from \$7@10 for medium to good kind.

Receipts of hogs break all records for the month of July, showing an increase of 44,000 over the corresponding time last year, and prices have gone rapidly upward, due to heavy Government orders, and as compared with last week prices show an advance of nearly \$1. Bulk of today's sales ranged from \$18.15@18.35, with choice shipping grades at \$18.65, the top. Trade continues active at the advances and ready clearances are made each day.

Western range lambs are coming in larger and larger quantities, receipts for the month to date numbering 128,500, which is 28,000 heavier than the corresponding month of last year. Good fat Idaho lambs sold today at \$18.40, and for all grades at a spread of \$17@18.40. Fat yearlings bring anywhere from \$12.75@14.50, and ewes anywhere from \$10@13. Considerable business is being done with the feeder lambs, a choice string of which sold today at \$16.40. Trade was steady to 15c. higher than yesterday.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Oldsmar, Fla.—The Oldsmar Electric & Ice Co. has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital. Jacob Bernstein is president.

Chicago, Ill.—The Electric Ice & Coal Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, to manufacture and deal in ice and to deal in coal.

Houston, Texas.—The Independent Electric Ice Cream Co. has been formed by H. R. Dean, H. S. Tilson and others, with a capital stock of \$40,000.

ICE NOTES.

Bunnell, Fla.—The Bunnell Ice, Light & Water Co. will increase its ice-making equipment.

Worth, Texas.—The Keith Lumber Co. will put in ice-making machinery of about 6 tons daily capacity.

Crozet, Va.—The Carter Corporation is building cold storage warehouses six stories in height, and 50 by 63 feet, to cost about \$50,000.

STOCKS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

The Bureau of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture made its first nationwide survey of commercial stocks of meat and meat products as of January 1, 1918. The figures of this survey, with comparisons for the previous year, have just been made public. They are of interest at this time from a comparative standpoint rather than as news.

The stocks of meat and meat products covered by the Food Survey of January 1, 1918, include fresh beef, fresh pork, fresh veal, fresh mutton (including lamb and goat meat), dressed poultry and game, live poultry in the hands of dealers, salted and cured beef, cured hams, bacon and shoulders, other cured and salted pork, all other meats not canned (tongues, kidneys, livers, sausages, scrapple, etc.), and gelatin intended for food. The fresh meats enumerated include chilled and frozen meats.

The estimated total commercial stocks of these commodities, assuming that the quantities actually reported represent from 85 to 90 per cent of the total, were as follows: Fresh beef, 490,000,000 pounds; fresh pork, 107,000,000 pounds; fresh veal, 18,000,000 pounds; fresh mutton (including lamb and goat meat), 16,500,000 pounds; dressed poultry and game, 105,000,000 pounds; live poultry in the hands of dealers, 11,500,000 pounds; salted and cured beef, 52,000,000 pounds; cured hams, bacon and shoulders, 460,000,000 pounds; other salted and cured pork, 214,000,000 pounds; miscellaneous meats (tongues, kidneys, livers, sausages, scrapple, etc.), 95,000,000 pounds; and gelatin, 8,000,000 pounds.

For all fresh meats except beef and veal, the stocks on hand on the date of the survey were considerably smaller than those reported for January 1, 1917, the stocks of fresh beef being larger by more than one-fifth.

The stocks of the several commodities on January 1, 1918, represented the following percentages of those on hand a year earlier: Fresh beef, 120.7 per cent; fresh pork, 70.9 per cent; veal, 113.4 per cent; mutton, 91.6 per cent; dressed poultry and game, 54.2 per cent; live poultry, 91.4 per cent; salted and cured beef, 101.7 per cent; cured hams, bacon and shoulders, 87.0 per cent; other salted and cured pork, 111.1 per cent; miscellaneous meats, 132.1 per cent; gelatin, 109.4 per cent.

Actual Stocks of Fresh Beef.

The figures given above are estimated, as has been stated, allowance being made for the small percentage not reported. Actual stocks of fresh beef reported on Jan. 1, 1918, including chilled and frozen beef, amounted to 418,221,078 pounds. Of this total, the meat packers and the cold storages each held slightly over two-fifths. The wholesale dealers held 3.5 per cent of the total quantity reported, and the retail dealers 12.5 per cent. The remainder, amounting to 1.0 per cent, was held by a miscellaneous group.

Classes of business reporting on fresh beef were: Meat packers, 1,576. Cold storages, 201. Wholesale dealers: Meat and provision jobbers, 596; other wholesale dealers, 226; total, 822. Retail dealers: Retail meat mar-

kets, 25,572; other retail dealers, 30,772; total, 65,344. Miscellaneous, 7,620. Total, 75,563.

Commercial Stocks of Fresh Pork.

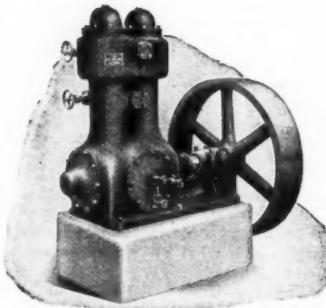
The stocks of fresh, chilled and frozen pork in commercial channels, as reported January 1, 1918, amounted to 90,872,176 pounds. Of these, the meat packers held 69.4 per cent; the cold storages, 10.4 per cent; the wholesale dealers, 4.6 per cent; and the retail dealers, 4.5 per cent.

Classes of business reporting were: Meat packers, 1,545. Cold storages, 173. Wholesale dealers: Meat and provision jobbers, 534; other wholesale dealers, 265; total, 799. Retail dealers: Retail meat markets, 24,292; other retail dealers, 43,823; total, 68,115. Miscellaneous, 6,057. Total, 76,689.

Commercial Stocks of Veal.

The stocks of veal, fresh, chilled and frozen,

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From a business standpoint, however, it is as important to prevent spoilage in times of peace as it is in times of war. The slightest deterioration means a loss of profit, and probably the loss of a customer.

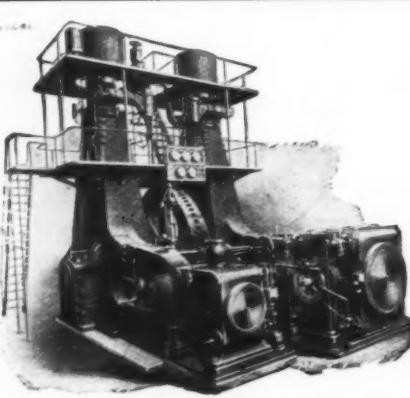
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RICHMOND—Bowman Transfer & Stge. Co.
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which were reported January 1, 1918, amounted to 14,558,774 pounds. Of this quantity the meat packers held 58.9 per cent and the cold storages 7.5 per cent. The wholesale dealers held 6.7 per cent of the total, while the retail dealers held 25.5 per cent.

Classes of trade reporting were: Meat packers, 863. Cold storages, 55. Wholesale dealers: Meat and provision jobbers, 377; other wholesale dealers, 155; total, 532. Retail dealers: Retail meat markets, 15,924; other retail dealers, 13,265; total 29,189. Miscellaneous, 3,064. Total, 33,703.

Commercial Stocks of Mutton.

The commercial stocks of fresh, chilled and frozen mutton (including lamb and goat meat), as reported January 1, 1918, amounted to 13,392,686 pounds. Of these stocks, the meat packers held 37.4 per cent; the cold storages, 27.9 per cent; the wholesale dealers, 10.3 per cent; the retail dealers, 22.0 per cent; and a miscellaneous group of firms, 2.4 per cent.

Classes of trade reporting were: Meat packers, 874. Cold storages, 80. Wholesale dealers: Meat and provision jobbers, 400; other wholesale dealers, 143; total, 543. Retail dealers: Retail meat markets, 14,003; other retail dealers, 12,526; total, 26,529. Miscellaneous, 3,612. Total, 31,638.

Stocks of Salted and Cured Beef.

The commercial stocks of salted and cured beef, including pickled, corned, dried, etc., as reported January 1, 1918, amounted to 44,338,191 pounds. Of this total the meat packers held 32,251,353 pounds, or 72.7 per cent. The warehouses held 5.6 per cent of the total; the wholesale dealers, 6.0 per cent; and the retail dealers, 14.6 per cent.

Classes of trade reporting were: Meat packers, 1,144. Warehouses, 54. Wholesale dealers: Meat and provision jobbers, 391; other wholesale dealers, 830; total, 1,221. Retail dealers: Retail meat markets, 15,631; retail grocers, 33,523; other retail dealers, 16,499; total, 65,653. Miscellaneous, 3,545. Total, 71,617.

Stocks of Hams, Bacon and Shoulders.

The commercial stocks of cured hams, bacon and shoulders (sweet-pickled, dry-salted or smoked), as reported January 1, 1918, amounted to 393,205,383 pounds. Of this total the meat packers held 329,236,439 pounds, or 83.7 per cent. The cold storages held 1.8 per cent of the total; the wholesale dealers, 2.9 per cent; the retail dealers, 6.3 per cent; and a miscellaneous group of concerns, 5.3 per cent.

Classes of trade reporting were: Meat packers, 1,707. Cold storages, 108. Wholesale dealers: Meat and provision jobbers, 553; wholesale grocers, 1,425; other wholesale dealers, 261; total, 2,239. Retail dealers: Retail meat markets, 22,714; retail grocers, 76,877; other retail dealers, 43,519; total, 143,110. Miscellaneous, 9,576. Total, 156,740.

Stocks of Salted and Cured Pork.

The commercial holdings of salted and cured pork, other than hams, bacon and shoul-

ders, as reported January 1, 1918, amounted to 182,578,993 pounds. Of this total the meat packers held 148,691,740 pounds, or 81.5 per cent. The warehouses held 8.3 per cent of the total; the wholesale dealers, 4.1 per cent; and the retail dealers, 5.7 per cent.

Classes of trade reporting were: Meat packers, 1,197. Warehouses, 50. Wholesale dealers: Meat and provision jobbers, 375; wholesale grocers, 898; other wholesale dealers, 136; total, 1,409. Retail dealers: Retail meat markets, 11,804; retail grocers, 35,769; other retail dealers, 1,948; total, 49,521. Miscellaneous, 3,280. Total, 55,457.

Stocks of Miscellaneous Meats.

The commercial stocks of miscellaneous meats, including tongues, kidneys, livers, sausages, scrapple, etc., reported January 1, 1918, amounted to 81,299,602 pounds. The meat packers held 68,965,894 pounds, or 84.8 per cent of these stocks. The cold storages held 2.9 per cent of the total; the wholesale dealers, 5.0 per cent; the retail dealers, 6.4 per cent; and a miscellaneous group of firms, 0.9 per cent.

Classes of trade reporting were: Meat packers, 1,575. Cold storages, 60. Wholesale dealers: Meat and provision jobbers, 458; other wholesale dealers, 747; total, 1,205. Retail dealers: Retail meat markets, 16,061; other retail dealers, 48,417; total, 64,478. Miscellaneous, 4,429. Total, 71,747.

Commercial Stocks of Gelatin.

The commercial stocks of gelatin intended for human food, as reported January 1, 1918, amounted to 6,932,027 pounds. Of these stocks the gelatin manufacturers held only 6.6 per cent, and the warehouses 9.2 per cent. The wholesale dealers held larger total stocks than any other group of concerns—37.4 per cent of the total—while the retail dealers held 23.3 per cent, and a miscellaneous group of firms held 23.5 per cent.

Stocks of Dressed Poultry and Game.

The commercial stocks of dressed poultry and game, fresh and frozen, reported January 1, 1918, amounted to 89,351,577 pounds. Of these stocks the cold storages held 57.5 per cent and the meat packers 10.0 per cent. The wholesale dealers held 23.7 per cent; the retail dealers, 4.8 per cent; and a miscellaneous group of concerns, 4.0 per cent.

Classes of trade reporting were: Meat packers, 622. Cold storages, 171. Wholesale dealers: Wholesale dealers in butter, cheese, eggs and poultry, 976; other wholesale dealers, 647; total, 1,623. Retail dealers: Retail meat markets, 10,010; other retail dealers, 9,325; total, 19,335. Miscellaneous, 4,823. Total, 26,574.

COMMERCIAL STOCKS OF FISH.

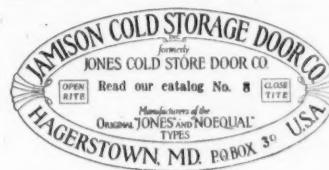
Information concerning the commercial holdings of fresh and frozen fish, dried fish (dry salted, smoked, etc.), and fish in brine, as reported in the Food Survey of January 1, 1918, is just given out by the U. S. Bureau of Markets. The estimated total commercial holdings of these commodities, assuming that the quantities actually reported represent from 85 to 90 per cent of the total, were as follows: Fresh and frozen fish, 88,000,000 pounds; dried fish, 51,000,000 pounds, and fish in brine, 67,000,000 pounds.

The commercial stocks of fresh and dried fish reported for the date of the survey were larger than the corresponding stocks of January 1, 1917, while the commercial stocks of fish in brine were somewhat smaller. The stocks reported for January 1, 1918, represent the following percentages of the stocks on January 1, 1917: Fresh fish, 124.4 per cent.; dried fish, 110.6 per cent., and fish in brine, 88.9 per cent.

The commercial holdings of fresh fish (including frozen fish), as reported January 1, 1918, amounted to 74,704,443 pounds. Of this total the fish-freezing plants held 19.5 per cent.; the salt-fish packers, 3.4 per cent.; the cold storages, 31.7 per cent.; the wholesale dealers, 41.4 per cent.; the retail dealers, 2.9 per cent., and a miscellaneous group of firms, 1.1 per cent. It thus appears that the wholesale dealers and the cold storages together held nearly three-fourths of the total reported commercial stocks of fresh fish.

The commercial stocks of dried fish (dry-salted, smoked, etc.) reported January 1, 1918, amounted to 43,604,046 pounds. The salt-fish packers constituted the most important holders of this commodity, the stocks reported by them being equal to 49.0 per cent. of the total stocks reported. The stocks reported by the warehouses represented 15.2 per cent. of the total; those of the wholesale dealers, 23.7 per cent. and those of the retail dealers, 10.6 per cent. The remainder, amounting to 1.5 per cent., was held by a miscellaneous group of firms.

The commercial holdings of fish in brine, as reported for January 1, 1918, amounted to 56,675,512 pounds. Of this total the wholesale dealers held 22,249,421 pounds, or 39.3 per cent.; the holdings of the salt-fish packers represented 23.8 per cent. of the total; the holdings of the warehouses, 15.3 per cent., and those of the retail dealers, 19.9 per cent., the remaining 1.7 per cent. being held by a miscellaneous group of firms.



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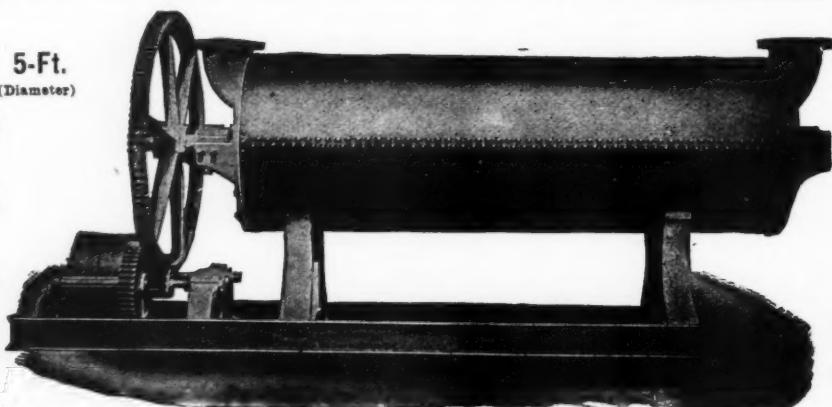
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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

ADD TO PACKERS' EQUIPMENT LINE.

The Packers' Machinery and Equipment Co. of Chicago announced to the trade in last week's issue of the National Provisioner that they were building dryers, evaporators, rendering tanks, oleo kettles, lard coolers, storage tanks, and, in fact, a most complete line of steel plate work, most modern in design and of twentieth century efficiency. In this they are endeavoring to adhere rigidly to their past standards of service and quality first, which they have so forcibly demonstrated when it came to equipment for the packinghouse.

ACME MOTOR TRUCK PLANT.

Notwithstanding the fact that building materials have advanced approximately 100 per cent. in the last two years, the Acme Motor Truck Company of Cadillac, Mich., have found it necessary to increase the size of their plant considerably. The following additions have been built this summer: A woodworking and body shop, 65 x 80 feet; an addition to the assembly building, 65 x 96 feet; a heating and power plant, 46 x 80 feet; an office, 80 x 118 feet; two washrooms, 12 x 30 feet, and a dining room, 13 x 46 feet.

The woodworking and wood body building is a one-story structure 65 x 80 feet, giving a floor space of 5,200 square feet. The roof is carried on four steel trusses, 18 feet center to center spanning the entire 65 feet, therefore doing away with all columns, leaving a clear floor space. The building has five 9 x 12 feet steel sash on each side with provisions for opening sections of same for ventilating purposes. This, together with the fact that there is 14 feet of head room, gives a well-lighted and ventilated workshop.

The offices utilize the entire second floor of the two-story brick building 80 x 118 feet, giving floor space of 9,440 feet. The office has an 80-foot street frontage, entrance being on the street. The floor and roof of the office are carried by steel beams supported by steel columns. The office is lighted by a skylight 16 x 96 feet, together with numerous windows in the side walls. On each side of the building, 16 feet in from the outer walls and running 48 x 118 feet, the entire length of the building, are private offices. The space between the private offices is being utilized as a main office and hallways. The exterior finish of the offices is glass and panel work. The interior and all ceilings are lathed and plastered. Also the floor is hardwood and all offices will be heated by radiators.

The first floor of the two-story building is utilized as an assembly floor, heating and power plant. The assembly floor is 65 x 96 feet, giving 6,249 square feet of floor space. The ventilation and lighting is similar to wood shop. The boiler room is 46 x 48 feet with 20 feet head room large enough to accommodate four large horizontal tube boilers. The engine and heating room is 26 x 32 feet with 20 feet head room. Both boiler room and power plant have 6-inch concrete floor.

The wash rooms and dining room are one-story brick buildings so connected to the

main plant that the workmen do not have to go outside to enter same. The buildings are constructed entirely of steel concrete and brick, making same absolutely fireproof when being used as a smoking room. All additions, except the offices, are heated by a hot air system, and all buildings are protected from fire by a sprinkler system.

The arrangement of the buildings is such as to give a very neat appearance and also to give the best light and ventilation possible to the workmen, at the same time covering as small an area of space as is considered good engineering practice.

In addition to the buildings described above, still another addition to the body department is contemplated in the very near future, this to be 65 x 80 feet, and made necessary by the extremely rapid growth of Acme body building.

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

Recent installations of refrigerating and ice-making equipment by the York Manufacturing Co., York, Pa., are reported as follows:

Livingston County Home (hospital), Pontiac, Ill., one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

National Biscuit Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., one 40-ton vertical single-acting high speed enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a uniflow engine, and condensing side complete; also a brine refrigerating system, including 4,240 feet of 1 1/4-in. galvanized wrought iron brine coils.

Christian L. Herr, Lancaster, Pa., a 75-ton vertical single-acting high speed belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side; also miscellaneous material and apparatus for changing his freezing system to operate on the York improved raw water system.

Cleveland Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio, one 65-ton vertical single-acting high speed belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and 8 coils of flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers.

Rio Grande Valley Ice Association, Houston, Tex., a 40-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system.

Alford Ice & Fuel Co., Fort Worth, Tex., the necessary material and apparatus for converting their 85-ton freezing system to operate on the York improved raw water system.

New National Army Cantonment, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., two 25-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and condensing side complete, also a 20-ton raw water flooded freezing system.

New National Army Cantonment, Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., two 25-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and condensing side complete, also a 20-ton raw water flooded freezing system.

Commonwealth Public Service Co., Ashdown, Ark., one 20-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a 7-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system.

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Pompton Lake, N. J., a 20-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss valve engine, and condensing side, including two flooded atmospheric ammonium condensers, also a refrigerating system, including a 30-ton shell and tube brine cooler.

New National Army Cantonment, Camp Merritt, N. J., one 15-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a refrigerating system.

Delta Creamery Co., Imperial, Cal., one 8-

ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Boliver Trading Co. (general store), Boliver, Pa., a half-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Dr. W. R. Prather (hotel), Adams Springs, Cal., a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

A. F. Felchin, Fresno, Cal., a one-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This plant was installed in the Bank of Italy, of Fresno, Cal., and will be used for cooling drinking water.

Greeley Square Hotel Co., New York, N. Y., one 8-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This plant was installed in Hotel McAlpin, 218 East 34th street, New York, N. Y., and will be used in connection with the manufacture of chocolates.

L. K. Liggett Co. (ice cream), 138 West 17th street, New York, N. Y., one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. A plant of the same size and type was installed in their store at 340 West Fourth street, New York, N. Y.

The New Market Co. (meat market), Los Angeles, Cal., one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

D. K. Miller, Anniston, Ala., one 12-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Strubel & Clancey Mercantile Co. (general store), Elma, Wash., one 2 1/2-ton vertical single acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Y. W. C. A. Hostess House, American Lake, Wash., one 2 1/2-ton vertical single-acting belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Janet Chocolate Co. (confectioners), Cincinnati, Ohio, a one-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type, refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by the C. M. Robinson Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co., New York, N. Y., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and condensing side complete. This installation was made on board their steamship *Wachuta*.

Roberts Sanitary Dairy Co., Sioux City, Iowa, one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine, belt driven, and condensing side complete.

Levy Bros. Meat & Provision Co., Kansas City, Mo., one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Snyder Ice Cream Co., Wichita, Kan., two 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete.

Standard Tin Plate Co. (water cooling), Canonsburg, Pa., one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type, refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Sidebottom Ice Cream Co. (ice cream manufacturers and dairy), Nashville, Tenn., one 20-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by John Bouchard & Son Co., of Nashville, Tenn.

Howard Barr (ice cream), Vallejo, Cal., one 2 1/2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

(Continued on page 42.)

Chicago Section

Why a profiteer, anyhow? Why not known by some other name?

They oughter know better than throw Teddy a sop. He's no sopper.

A 250,000,000 pound meat order is quite a nice little bill. How much of it did you get?

Austria doesn't altogether agree with Germany. Wassamatter? Germany's digestion bad?

The ex-Czar has been murdered or executed some more. First thing you know he'll break jail!

That Hindenburg guy is some gazump at getting things backwards. After dying several times, he is now ill!

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 20, 1918, averaged, for domestic beef, 17.90 cents per pound.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at last quotation at \$5,000 net to the buyer. The Chicago Board of Trade is a national institution, here to stay.

"You cannot slam a Democratic candidate without running the risk of governmental prosecution for sedition. Ain't that awful?" said an old Repub ward heeler.

Confidentially, did you notice how warm it was on Monday and Tuesday? That coarse stuff: "Is it hot enough for yuh?" has fallen into innocuous desuetude—or Bubbly Crick; the same thing.

Adam peeked over the edge and said to Salt Pete: "Did I start that rumpus down there on that dump you call Earth?" "You sure did!" said Pete. "Gee, I'd like to go back for a little while, before the women get back to Eve's style of dressing!"

J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.
Greases, Tallow, Oils
Stearines
Tallow, Bones, Hoghair
Consignments Solicited
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

President Henry W. Boyd, of the Armour Leather Company, is about to sail for London, to sit on the Allied Purchasing Board and represents the War Industries Board of the United States. This means that the purchase and distribution of hides, leather and tanning materials for all the Allies will be concentrated in London. Mr. Boyd is the only representative on this board of the hide and leather industries of America.

In the Stock Yards Baseball League games Saturday, July 27, are as follows: Swift & Company vs. Libby, McNeill & Libby, at Hamilton Park; Armour Soap Works vs. Roberts & Oake, at Hamilton Park, and Armour & Company vs. Wilson & Company, at Ogden Park. All are important contests. Swift and Libby are tied for first place, and this game will probably decide the championship of the Yards. Wilson & Company has a chance to tip Armour & Company for third place by winning their game, and the Armour Soap Works and Roberts & Oake are tied for last place.

Five thousand people attended the field day at the White Sox ball park last Saturday, held under the auspices of the Oh, Key O, a military welfare association of Swift & Company. The association is made up of employees and the program consisted of numerous athletic events between the employees of Swift & Company, G. H. Hammond Company and the Omaha Packing Company. Prizes were mostly thrift and war savings stamps. Swift's service flag, containing 5,013 stars, was raised. The feature of the day was a baseball game between two teams made up of women and girls.

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses.
Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.)
Room 943, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHIEN & McLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN FERTILIZER HAND BOOK.

The American Fertilizer Handbook for 1918 is out, and is unusually complete and readable. It is a standard reference book and directory of the commercial fertilizer industry, and covers fertilizer materials statistics, the sulphuric acid industry, soil improvement committee work, the National Fertilizer Association, the Southern Fertilizer Association, agricultural experiment stations, State fertilizer officials, State fertilizer tonnage, the potash situation, directory of the fertilizer manufacturers of the United States, classified directory of the allied fertilizer trades, directory of the cottonseed oil mills and directory of packers and renderers. The price is \$1.50, postage paid, and it is published by Ware Bros. Company, 1010 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, July 25, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.72½
Cable Transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75 4
Commercial bills, sight	4.75 ½
Commercial, 60 days	4.71 ½
Commercial, 90 days	4.70 ½
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.77 ¾
Commercial, sight	5.72 ½
Bankers' cables	5.69 ¾
Bankers' checks	5.71 ½
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	51 ½
Commercial, 60 days	51 ½
Bankers' sight	51 ¼
Bankers' cables	51 ¼
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' sight	31.10
Bankers' cables	31.50

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.
Expert Assistance
CHEMISTS BACTERIOLOGISTS
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly
contracts solicited.
431 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
WM. H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer
ABATTOIR PACKING & COLD STORAGE PLANTS
Manhattan Building, Chicago III.
Cable Address, Pacapco

**INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS**
"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"
THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK
OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU
WRITE US! THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

“EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES”
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

All parties desiring to use our Supreme Brand Anhydrous Ammonia for the purpose of food preservation and ice making should write us at once asking that their names be placed on the 1918 list.

MURRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Blvd'd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

WORTHEN, TROTT & SULLIVAN 200 Produce Exchange
New York, N. Y.
successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1884
BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE
COCOANUT OIL
United States Food Administration License Number G-02091

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission
Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association

**CHICAGO PACKING
COMPANY**
Beef and Pork Packers
Boneless Beef Cuts
Sausage Materials
Commission Slaughterers
U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
Correspondence Solicited
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

67 Second St.

SAN FRANCISCO

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

July 27, 1918

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 15...	22,238	2,472	37,510	23,394
Tuesday, July 16...	14,791	3,339	32,807	11,962
Wednesday, July 17...	11,137	1,483	16,989	8,535
Thursday, July 18...	18,643	3,829	31,620	17,411
Friday, July 19...	9,039	955	16,624	7,513
Saturday, July 20...	3,000	100	8,000	9,000
Total for week.....	78,548	12,181	143,550	77,515
Previous week.....	63,466	13,045	148,162	73,075
Year ago.....	49,277	9,010	114,227	54,100
Two years ago.....	46,008	7,173	117,924	59,433

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 15.....	3,915	132	1,613	822
Tuesday, July 16.....	3,040	242	2,501	370
Wednesday, July 17.....	1,758	...	813	1,323
Thursday, July 18.....	4,757	66	2,137	1,417
Friday, July 19.....	2,143	21	1,145	755
Saturday, July 20.....	500	50	1,000	500
Total for week.....	16,142	511	9,209	5,187
Previous week.....	12,173	421	10,592	7,947
Year ago.....	9,909	138	10,156	3,170
Two years ago.....	12,396	98	12,096	4,922

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918.	1917.
Cattle.....	1,817,447	1,473,445
Hogs.....	5,007,219	4,526,426
Sheep.....	1,749,109	1,763,489

Combined receipts at eleven points:

	Week ending July 20, 1918.....	536,000
Previous week.....	570,000	
Cor. week, 1917.....	475,000	
Cor. week, 1916.....	431,000	
Cor. week, 1915.....	438,000	
Total year to date.....	18,191,000	
Same period, 1917.....	16,115,000	
Same period, 1916.....	17,697,000	
Same period, 1915.....	15,674,000	

Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to July 20, 1918, and the same period a year ago:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	272,000	434,000	160,000
Previous week.....	217,000	463,000	176,000
1917.....	208,000	373,000	134,000
1916.....	152,000	340,000	163,000
1915.....	123,000	340,000	154,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

Combined receipts at seven points for 1918 to date and the corresponding period of 1917 and 1916:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1918.....	5,790,000	14,817,000	4,533,000
1917.....	4,451,000	13,340,000	4,645,000
1916.....	4,044,000	14,505,000	5,099,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	1918.....	1917.....	1916.....
Armour & Co.....	19,000		
Anglo-American.....	7,800		
Swift & Co.....	20,500		
Hammond Co.....	12,100		
Morris & Co.....	11,600		
Wilson & Co.....	16,200		
Boyd-Lumbum.....	7,000		
Western P. Co.....	7,200		
Roberts & Oake.....	3,000		
Miller & Hart.....	4,400		
Independent Packing Co.....	7,900		
Brennan Packing Co.....	6,200		
Others.....	11,200		
Totals.....	135,800		
Previous week.....	140,500		
Year ago.....	110,100		

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$16.20	\$18.00	\$13.40	\$18.75
Previous week.....	16.00	17.20	12.23	18.70
Cor. week, 1917.....	12.70	14.95	8.80	15.40
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.05	9.05	7.05	10.25
Cor. week, 1915.....	9.15	4.25	5.90	7.93
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.80	9.95	5.20	7.95
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.25	9.15	4.70	7.50
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.80	7.85	4.30	7.25
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.50	6.81	3.75	6.35

CATTLE.

	Choice to fancy steers.....	\$17,000@18.30
Good to choice steers.....		15,50@17.00
Plain to good steers.....		11,50@15.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....		11,00@17.50
Stockers and feeders.....		8,50@13.00
Good to prime cows.....		9.50@13.50
Fair to prime heifers.....		10,00@14.50

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Fair to good cows.....	8.00@ 9.50
Canners.....	6.50@ 7.50
Cutters.....	7.50@ 8.00
Bologna bulls.....	9.00@ 9.65
Butcher bulls.....	9.75@12.00
Heavy calves.....	9.00@11.00
Veal calves.....	15.75@17.25

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$18.65@19.00
Fair to good light.....	18.25@19.00
Medium wt. butchers, 225-250 lbs.....	18.40@18.95
Heavy wt. butchers, 200-450 lbs.....	18.25@18.70
Choice packers.....	17.50@18.35
Rough and heavy packing.....	17.00@17.50
Pigs, fair to good.....	16.00@17.00
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	15.00@17.00

SHEEP.

Western lambs, good to choice.....	\$18.00@18.75
Native lambs, good to choice.....	17.50@18.25
Yearlings.....	15.00@17.00
Wethers, good to choice.....	12.00@14.25
Ewes, fair to good.....	11.00@13.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bl.)—				
July.....	\$45.35	\$45.45	\$45.35	\$45.45
September.....	45.45	45.45	45.40	\$45.45
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	26.22	26.22	26.10	\$26.12
September.....	26.25	26.25	26.15	\$26.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose) —				
July.....	24.45	24.45	24.42	\$24.42
September.....	24.77	24.77	24.65	\$24.75

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1918.

PORK—(Per bl.)—				
July.....	45.50	45.60	45.50	\$45.50
September.....	45.60	45.65	45.50	\$45.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	26.37	26.47	26.37	\$26.47
September.....	26.25	26.37	26.25	\$26.37
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose) —				
July.....	24.60	24.65	24.60	\$24.65
September.....	24.82	24.95	24.82	\$24.95

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1918.

PORK—(Per bl.)—				
July.....	45.75	45.75	45.75	\$45.75
September.....	45.75	45.90	45.75	\$45.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	26.50	26.50	26.45	\$26.45
September.....	26.40	26.50	26.37	\$26.37
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose) —				
July.....	24.77	24.90	24.77	\$24.90
September.....	25.00	25.10	24.97	\$25.07

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1918.

PORK—(Per bl.)—				
July.....	45.65	45.65	45.65	\$45.65
September.....	45.65	45.65	45.62	\$45.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	26.50	26.50	26.45	\$26.45
September.....	26.37	26.37	26.30	\$26.32
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose) —				
July.....	24.65	24.65	24.60	\$24.60
September.....	25.00	25.00	24.90	\$24.90

FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1918.

PORK—(Per bl.)—				
July.....	45.65	45.65	45.65	\$45.65
September.....	45.65	45.65	45.60	\$45.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	26.40	26.40	26.40	\$26.40

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	24½@25½
Good native steers.....	23½@24½
Native steers, medium.....	22@23
Heifers, good.....	20@21
Cows.....	14@17
Hind Quarters, choice.....	14@20
Fore Quarters, choice.....	14@20

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	14@15
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	14@12
Steer Loins, No. 1.....	14@15
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	14@13
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	14@15½
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	14@13½
Steer Loins Ends (hips).....	14@13
Steer Loins Ends, No. 2.....	14@12
Cow Short Loins.....	14@12
Cow Loins Ends (hips).....	14@12
Cow Loins.....	14@12
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	14@12
Strip loins, No. 3.....	14@12
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	14@12
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	14@11
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	14@12
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	14@11
Rolls.....	14@12
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	14@12
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	14@11
Cow Rounds.....	14@12
Flank Steak.....	14@12
Rump Butts.....	14@12
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	14@12
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	14@11
Cow Chucks.....	14@12
Boneless Chucks.....	14@11
Steer Plates.....	14@12
Medium Plates.....	14@11
Briskets, No. 1.....	14@12
Briskets, No. 2.....	14@11
Shoulder Clods.....	14@11
Steer Navel Ends.....	14@12
Cow Navel Ends.....	14@12
Fore Shanks.....	14@12
Hind Shanks.....	14@12
Hanging Tenderloins.....	14@12
Trimmings.....	14@12

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	10½@11
Hearts.....	11½@12
Tongues.....	10@24
Sweetbreads.....	10@25
Ox Tail, per lb.	9@11
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	9@11½
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	9@11½
Livers.....	10@11½
Kidneys, per lb.	9@7

Veal Product.

Heavy Carcass, Veal.....	16@18
Light Carcass.....	20@22
Good Carcass.....	23@25
Good Sadles.....	28@29
Medium Racks.....	29@31
Good Racks.....	19@20

Lamb.

Good Caul Lambs.....	14@28
Round Dressed Lambs.....	14@31
Saddles, Caul.....	14@30
R. D. Lamb Fore.....	14@28
Caul Lamb Fore.....	14@27
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	14@33
Lamb Fries, per lb.	14@20
Lamb Tongues, each.....	14@4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	14@25

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	14@25
Good Sheep.....	14@26
Medium Saddles.....	14@28
Good Saddles.....	14@30
Good Fore.....	14@24
Medium Racks.....	14@24
Mutton Legs.....	14@30
Mutton Loins.....	14@33
Mutton Stew.....	14@20
Sheep Tongues, each.....	14@4
Sheep Heads, each.....	11½@12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	6½@7½
Pork Loins.....	28½@29½
Leaf Lard.....	26½@27½
Tenderloins.....	26@27
Spare Ribs.....	26@28
Butts.....	26@24½
Hocks.....	26@27
Trimmings.....	26@29
Extra Lean Trimmings.....	26@29
Tails.....	26@15½
Snots.....	26@11½
Pigs' Feet.....	26@6
Pigs' Heads.....	26@13½
Blade Bones.....	26@9
Blade Meat.....	26@18
Cheek Meat.....	26@15
Hog Livers, per lb.	26@4
Neck Bones.....	26@6
Skinned Shoulders.....	26@22
Pork Hearts.....	26@12
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	26@9
Pork Tongues.....	26@22
Skin Bones.....	26@10
Tail Bones.....	26@10
Brains.....	10½@11½
Backfat.....	26@24
Hams.....	26@23
Caisns.....	26@23
Bellies.....	26@26

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	
Choice Bologna.....	
Frankfurters.....	
Liver, with beef and pork.....	
Tongue and blood.....	
Minced Sausage.....	
New England Style Luncheon Sausage.....	
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	
Special Compressed Sausage.....	
Berliner Sausage.....	
Oxford Lean Butts.....	
Polish Sausage.....	
Garlic Sausage.....	
Country Smoked Sausage.....	
Country sausage, fresh.....	
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	
Pork Sausage, short link.....	
Boneless lean butts in casings.....	
Luncheon Roll.....	
Delicatessen Roll.....	
Jellied Roll.....	

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	
Beef casing salami.....	
Italian salami (new goods).....	
Holsteiner.....	
Metwurst.....	
Farmer.....	
Cervelat, new.....	

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	
Pork, link, kits.....	
Pork, links, ½@½.....	
Polish sausage, kits.....	
Polish sausage, ½@½.....	
Frankfurts, kits.....	
Frankfurts, ½@½.....	
Blood sausage, kits.....	
Blood sausage, kits, ½@½.....	
Liver sausage, kits.....	
Liver sausage, ½@½.....	
Head cheese, kits.....	
Head cheese, ½@½.....	

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pig's Feet, in 337-lb. barrels.....	\$14.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	13.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	16.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	—
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	69.50

CANNED MEATS.

Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1.....	4.50
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2.....	9.00
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6.....	1.50
Corned beef hash, No. 1.....	—
Corned beef hash, No. 1.....	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. ½.....	—
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1.....	—
Vienna Sausage, No. ½.....	1.30
Vienna Sausage, No. 1.....	3.10

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$2.75
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	5.00
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in case.....	0.25
16-oz. jars, ½ doz. in case.....	17.50

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	\$40.50
Plate Beef.....	63.50
Prime Mess Beef.....	63.50
Mess Beef.....	—
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	42.50
Rump Butts.....	42.50
Mess Pork.....	52.50
Clear Fat Backs.....	48.50
Family Back Pork.....	58.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes....	28½%
Pure lard,	27%
Lard, substitute, tes....	27½%
Lard compounds.....	27½%
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	21½%
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs.....	27½%
Barrels, ½c. over tierces, half barrels, ½c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., ½c. to 1c. over tierces.....	27½%

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi- cago.....	26½@28
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	20@31
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2½@5 lbs.	20@30½
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs.....	20@21
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	20@30

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Bevel) Loose are 1c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	27.80
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	27.65
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.....	27.25
Fat Packs, 10½@12 avg.....	27.80
Fat Packs, 12@14 avg.....	26.05
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.....	26.30
Extra Short Clears.....	25.55
Butts.....	25.55
Butts.....	27.55

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	32
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.....	30½
Skinned Hams.....	32½
Cals, 4@6 lbs., avg.....	24½
Cals, 6@12 lbs., avg.....	22½
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.....	26½
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	48
Dried Beef Sets.....	40
Wilde, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.....	39½
Wilde, 5@6 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.....	41

Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 avg., and strip, 4@6 avg.

@31

Dried Beef Inside.....

@42

Dried Beef Knuckles.....

@39

Dried Beef Outside.....

@38½

Skinned Boiled Hams.....

@42

Boiled Calas.....

@41½

Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....

@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set.....

@14

Beef export rounds.....

@18

Beef middles, per set.....

@26

Beef bungs, per piece.....

@14

Beef weasands.....

Retail Section

MEAT REGULATION IN ENGLAND.

Control of the meat trade in England is complete, and the rationing system is being worked out with many alterations as necessity arises, and with the inevitable complaint from all directions. Here are some incidents of the situation as noted by the London Meat Trades Journal:

Beginning July 14, the meat ration for adults was increased from 32 to 42 cents worth.

Beef sausages can only be sold without coupons by butchers to their registered customers. (Each butcher must register all his customers, and he can secure meat supplies only for such.)

Retailers having registered customers if they purchase pork, it must count as part of their weekly quota of meat, and be sold on two coupons for butcher's meat. In the case of a pork butcher who has no registered customers, he is entitled to purchase up to 50 per cent. of pork per week of his supplies of last October.

Lard will be rationed from July 14, and from that date a retailer will be permitted to sell lard only to his registered customers and only at the rate of 2 oz. per head per week. As soon as possible after the date mentioned a revised scheme of distribution of lard will be brought into operation, based upon the registration of customers with lard retailers.

All caterers whose permits entitle them to purchase less than 400 pounds of meat weekly must register with a retailer for their supplies, and are not entitled to purchase on the wholesale market.

After August 31 it will be necessary for the net weight of all canned, preserved, and potted meat to be stated on the label.

Frozen beef formed 93.1 per cent. of the beef supply in the London market in a recent week. Mutton and lamb released for distribution, although heavier than the previous week, was quite inadequate for the demand.

During June the supplies to the London market were made up of home-killed meat 2,240 tons, imported 15,252 tons. For the same month last year the figures were: home killed, 8,860 tons; imported, 11,896 tons.

HIGH MEAT PRICES EXPLAINED.

The Government has come out in explanation of high meat prices. The Official Bulletin, published at Washington, last week printed an authorized statement by the Department of Labor denying widely printed stories concerning high meat prices in Washington. The Department says that prices were not higher there than elsewhere, and the statement in effect seeks to justify the high prices, owing to existing war conditions. It says:

The impression that the District of Columbia leads the Nation in prices of meats, and that meats in 35 other cities are lower than here, is misleading. A proper explanation of the figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is due both to the merchants who send prices regularly each month to the bureau and to the District food administration for its work in stabilizing prices.

Comparisons have been made of April prices. The statement that Washington is higher than any other city in meats is not true. On April 15 Philadelphia was higher than Washington on four out of the five cuts of beef, for which prices are collected by the bureau. New York was higher on two of the five beef quotations. Baltimore was high-

er on plate beef. Scranton was higher on rib roast.

Prices in 8 cities were higher than Washington on sirloin steak; 6 cities higher on round steak; 11 cities higher on rib roast; 6 cities higher on chuck roast; 11 cities higher on plate boiling beef; 25 cities higher on sliced bacon and 1 other city had the same price; 9 cities were higher on sliced ham; 3 cities higher on leg of lamb and 1 had the same price; 21 cities higher on canned salmon. Only 3 out of the 46 cities were cheaper on all meats than Washington.

The figures alone do not afford a just comparison in meats in different localities as grades of meat on the market and methods of cutting differ to quite an extent in different parts of the country.

The statement was made that such articles as round steak, eggs and potatoes are from 25 to 35 per cent higher in Washington than in a majority of the 35 cities. In April, 10 cities out of 46 for which prices are shown in the bureau's report, had higher prices for potatoes, and 5 cities had the same price as Washington. Eleven cities were higher in April for eggs than Washington, and 7 cities had higher prices on round steak than Washington.

In making the comparison of the price of sirloin steak in Washington in April, 1914, and April, 1918, the statement has been made that the price had nearly doubled. During the period mentioned, sirloin steak increased in Washington only 52 per cent.

Figures have just been compiled for 50 cities for June, 1918. These figures show an increase for the United States in all articles of food in the five-year period, June 15, 1913, to June 15, 1918, of 66 per cent.; in the one-year period from June 15, 1917, to June 15, 1918, of 7 per cent., and in the one month from May 15 to June 15, 1918, of 2 per cent.

If prices in Washington on June 15 were compared with other nearby cities, it shows that out of the 25 articles of food shown by the bureau, prices were higher in Philadelphia for 10 articles than in Washington; in New York prices were higher for 7 articles; in Baltimore prices were higher for 4 articles; in Scranton prices were higher for 8 articles. Below is a list of the articles higher in the other cities than in Washington on June 15.

Philadelphia was higher for sirloin steak, round steak, ham, eggs, butter, cheese, flour, cornmeal, rice and potatoes. Rib roast was the same price as in Washington.

New York was higher for plate boiling beef, eggs, cheese, flour, cornmeal, potatoes and onions.

Baltimore was higher for plate boiling beef, ham, flour and cornmeal.

Scranton was higher for plate boiling beef, sliced bacon, canned salmon, eggs, flour, cornmeal, sugar and coffee. Bread was the same price as in Washington.

Comparing prices for June 15, 1918, only on the articles quoted by the District Food Administration in their weekly "Fair Price List" in Washington, in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and Scranton, Washington had the lowest prices for flour and cornmeal. The price in Washington for cheese was lower than in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore; the price on eggs was lower than in New York, Philadelphia or Scranton; the price for sliced ham was lower than in Philadelphia or Baltimore; the price on potatoes was lower than in New York or Philadelphia; the price on sliced bacon was lower than in Scranton. Bread in Scranton and Washington was higher than in Philadelphia, New York or Baltimore. Washington had the highest price only on beans and lard.

Fire destroyed the butcher shop of Jacob Thomas at Millersville, Pa.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Carey & Neal are planning to open a new butcher shop in Peru, Neb.

Carl Rasmussen has engaged in the meat business at Rushville, Neb.

C. W. Hussong has discontinued his meat business at Staplehurst, Neb.

Frank Felt and R. Hooker have purchased the meat business of H. W. Hefflinger at Superior, Wis.

Schwen Bros. have disposed of the City Meat Market to Ballew Bros., Geary, Okla.

M. A. Stroope has sold out his meat business to the Simpson Market and Grocery at Hartshorne, Kan.

John Jacoby has disposed of his meat market at Reading, Kan., to J. P. Jones, formerly of Lebo.

The city of Ottawa, Kan., has opened a city market on the City Hall grounds.

Charles J. Lackett, butcher, of 74 Summer terrace, Springfield, Mass., is a petitioner in bankruptcy. He owes \$1,682 and has no assets.

Dan Mitchell has decided to close out the City Meat Market on South Mill street, Beloit, Kan.

G. M. Smith & Co. have sold out their meat business at Trout Lake, Mich., to Wheeler & Martin.

The meat market of O. M. Cummings, at Vergas, Minn., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of Landrum & McMurry, at Scottsville, Ky., has been destroyed by fire.

James E. Ryan, meat dealer at Burlington, Vt., has been adjudged a bankrupt. M. G. Leary is referee in bankruptcy.

The Holm meat market, at Park River, N. D., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$3,500.

H. W. Larsen, of the Montana Meat Co., has enlarged the business of the Union Cash Market, at Helena, Mont., by purchase of Holbrook & Bartlett's store.

The Butchers' Protective Association, of Dayton, Ohio, has been reorganized with the following officers: William J. Focke, president; Bernard Focke, vice-president; secretary, George C. Trace, of the city welfare department; treasurer, Joseph Jacobs; trustees, Jacob Miltenerger, Sam Zink, Isador Frank; advisor, Herman Meyer; committee to confer with county food administration and city commissioners, H. W. Haas, Fred Schantz, Bernard Frank.

James Reynolds will open a meat market at Colo, Ia.

Frank Roberts has sold his meat and grocery business at Farragut, Ia., to William Case.

Clump Bros.' meat shop, at Inconning, Mich., was destroyed by fire.

E. L. Garner, of Glen Flora, Wis., has purchased the Mill street meat market, Austin, Minn., of W. B. Westby.

Carl Rosberg has sold out his market at Crosby, Minn., to W. J. Curren.

F. A. Schirmer and L. C. Cole have purchased the Cuff & Son meat market at Pipestone, Minn.

E. Rossiter is succeeded by his son, Bert Rossiter, in the meat business at De Witt, N. H.

C. B. Breckenridge has bought the City Meat Market at Grace City, N. Dak.

The U. W. Meat Market, at Madison, Wis., has been sold to T. J. Hilger and A. M. Goeden.

A. G. Reuter, meat dealer, at Madison, Wis., has been killed in an accident.

Neil Brown has sold his meat market at Portage, Wis., to Edgar Klist.

Charles Neidholm and Herman Teal have bought the Loos meat market at Weyauwega, Wis.

BEEF SUPPLY AND COW SLAUGHTER.

A warning against a possible shortage of cows induced by current high market prices and resultant danger to the beef supply, is given by a writer in *The Breeders' Gazette*. It is difficult to estimate the wastage of cows resulting from the devastating drouth in Texas and the market run that will be induced by the present high bids from the killers. Hope was held out some months ago by the countryward movement of female stock, and unquestionably farm breeding has been increased to a considerable degree.

It is doubtful, however, whether cattle owners can generally withstand the pressure to sell which comes from abnormally high prices, says the *Gazette*. Present profits are usually sought, on the sound principle that the time to sell is when a buyer appears. But the real value of this principle lies in its application. Old and tried methods of procedure must be viewed and weighed by the abnormal conditions the world over. Former sound moorings are in a measure swept away.

It is a dangerous situation, inviting the substitution of prophecy in whole for judgment that can be reasoned out from experience. The most careful consideration should precede action at this time. History is not repeating itself, as the world never made such mad history as it is writing today. The immediate present should not be permitted to obscure a future that seems readily deducible from facts of world-wide knowledge.

The remedy of governmental interference at the market places to preserve breeding stocks suggested by the Wyoming rancher, does not seem practical, says the *Gazette*, although the necessities arising from war conditions have brought not a few undreamed of restrictions and regulations, unquestionably evolved for the general welfare.

Men will only cease eating meat when the price rises above their pocket books. Such a condition should be most earnestly and determinedly guarded against by producers. The warning from the Far West should be attentively considered by thoughtful men. It is found in the concrete form in the \$18 quotation from the beef market.

**Wood Fibre Containers—**

for sausage meats, brains, casings, hamburg steak, chili-con-carni, corn beef, jellies, preserves, etc.

Are clean, sanitary, and can be attractively printed—ready to fill.

Ask Us—Department M

Edwin C. Price Company

1822 South Clark Street

CHICAGO - - - ILL.

AN ELABORATE WINDOW DISPLAY.

The show window is acknowledged to be about the best trade-getter there is. Window display has come to be a big thing in recent years among progressive retailers. In the food trades much assistance has been given dealers by the big packers, who have devoted much time and money to the preparation of window display material which they furnish to retailers without charge.

The latest and most elaborate attempt in this line is a \$50,000 window display investment made by Armour & Company to advertise their extensive line of Oval Label products. Six different lithographed scenic sets are provided, each illustrating a complete line of products, and each elaborate enough to take up the entire show window if desired, or combined with display of actual products. The various sets include breakfast products, luncheon products, dinner products, shortenings, meat substitutes and an oleomargarine exhibit. They are particularly appropriate for this war time, and should be great trade getters.

VEGETABLE OILS IN ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 21.)

Food Controller in December, 1917, introduced a rationing scheme for dairy and other stock. A small technical committee was appointed to consider the matter from its scientific side, and distribution was given into the hands of an advisory committee sitting at the Ministry of Food and working through port feeding stuffs committees in London, Hull, Liverpool, and Bristol, and additional provincial committees, in every area of England and Wales. These provincial committees are made up of six trade members, four farmers, and the live-stock commissioner for the area.

Growth of Margarine Industry.

Margarine may be said to have come into its own during the war. With decreased manufactures and imports of butter and increased prices (about 100 per cent) the mass of the people in this country were glad to turn to the better grades of margarine at a cost of less than one-half of the price of

butter. The demand for margarine grew steadily throughout 1917, and toward the end of the year arrangements were made to ration sales to consumers in conjunction with butter.

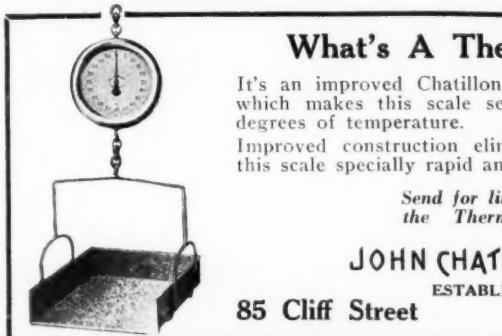
On November 26, 1917, the Food Controller fixed the maximum retail price of margarine at 24 cents per pound, oleomargarine containing at least 55 per cent of animal fats at 32 cents per pound, and butter at 61 cents per pound, to be altered from time to time and to be modified by local food-control committees. The following table shows the quantity and value of the United Kingdom 1912-1916 imports (less reexports) of margarine, not including oleomargarine:

	Cwt.	Value.
1912	1,346,474	\$17,020,929
1913	1,510,122	18,859,923
1914	1,520,462	19,242,583
1915	2,049,137	27,944,830
1916	2,743,434	43,564,367

Nearly all of the above supplies were received from Holland; in 1916 all except 14,500 hundredweight came from that country. United Kingdom imports (less re-exports) of butter in 1916 totaled 2,145,267 hundredweight. According to a paper read at the Royal Society of Arts, London, in January, 1918, the average weekly quantities of margarine manufactured in Great Britain increased from 1,011 tons in 1913 to 1,728 tons in 1914, 2,219 tons in 1915, 2,479 tons in 1916, and 3,564 tons in 1917.

It was also stated that since the outbreak of war two large British companies have begun the manufacture of margarine in England, and two large Dutch companies have nearly completed margarine works there, so there is every reason to hope that British factories will soon be in a position to render the country independent of foreign countries for its entire supply of margarine.

In addition, the Government is reported to be establishing margarine factories, and a British company has erected a factory in Hull with a capacity of 200 tons of margarine and 200 tons of compound lard per week. This company also proposes to erect another factory in the western part of England. Recently, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, it was stated that the weekly United Kingdom output of margarine reached 5,038 tons in February, 1918. It is estimated that an output of 5,000 tons per week will supply the United Kingdom at the present ration of 4 ounces per head.

**What's A Thermoseal Scale?**

It's an improved Chatillon Scale with a special device which makes this scale self-adjusting to meet varying degrees of temperature.

Improved construction eliminates vibration and makes this scale specially rapid and thoroughly reliable.

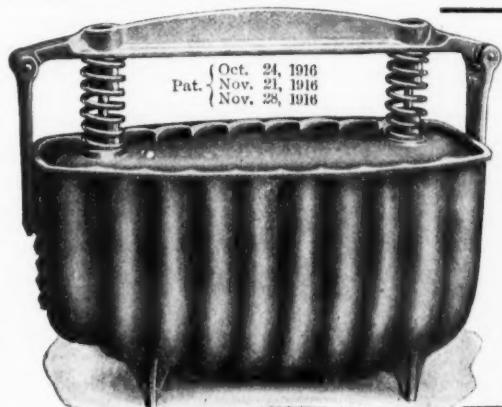
Send for literature about the Thermoseal Scale.

JOHN CHATILLON & SONS

ESTABLISHED 1835

85 Cliff Street

New York City



**The Adelmann Aluminu
HAM BOILER**

produces a cordless ham of perfect shape with centre cut from the beginning, of higher flavor and more nutritious qualities. It reduces shrinkage in boiling up to 10%. Can be handled by any hand.

Ham Boiler Corporation
640 Morris Park Ave.
NEW YORK

New York Section

The Brooklyn Master Butchers' Association will hold its annual shore dinner at Coney Island on August 29.

T. H. Ingwersen, of Swift & Company's Eastern plant department at Chicago, and a famous cattle buying expert, was in New York this week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending July 20, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 20.32 cents per pound.

R. H. Tait, president of the Tait-Nordmeyer Engineering Co., of St. Louis, a well-known packing house and refrigeration expert, was in New York this week on business.

A Western visitor last week was L. E. Nichouse, of the Missouri Butterine Co., St. Louis. Mr. Nichouse was spending a week in Philadelphia, looking after his firm's interests, and those who know him know there was no grass or alfalfa growing under his feet.

The Federal Food Board has announced that restaurant and hotel keepers must print on their menu cards the hours of the one meal a day in which they are permitted to serve beef. They can choose the period, but if they do not print the notice they will be prosecuted.

Visitors to Wilson & Company headquarters this week from Chicago included W. C. Buethe, assistant treasurer; M. S. Loeb, of the law department; J. A. Kennelly, of the glue department; J. M. Wadd, of the butterine department; and George Blair of the traffic department.

The latest army calls have further depleted packinghouse and meat trade ranks, and all thought of vacations has departed from the minds of those left "on the job." This is the time for sacrifices, and many of us make them by sticking at the old, familiar grind to make up for those who have gone out to fight.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending July 20, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 805 lbs.; Brooklyn, *12,329 lbs. Poultry—Manhattan, 160 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 28 lbs. *Includes horse meat.

The New York state delegation to the national convention of the United Master Butchers of America, at St. Louis next week, includes Charles Grismer of Brooklyn, who is national president; August Grimm, president of the East Side branch, Manhattan; O. E. Jahrsdoerfer, of the Brooklyn branch, and Henry Hoffmann of Utica.

Harold G. Smith, formerly assistant to T. C. Sullivan in the provision department of

Swift & Company, in the New York territory, and latterly looking after canned goods, has been transferred to the canned goods department at Chicago headquarters, and left this week. Mr. Smith was one of the most popular members of the New York staff for many years. He is succeeded by H. A. Cassidy, who has also been on the New York staff for a number of years.

FOOD BOARD "FAIR" MEAT PRICES.

The Federal Food Board in New York this week issues the following list prices which it says the consumer should pay, on a "cash and carry" basis, at retail meat shops in New York City:

Beef—

	From Medium Steers. Per lb.	From Good Cows. Per lb.
Sirloin, untrimmed.....	40c.	32c.
Top round.....	44c.	36c.
Bottom round.....	41c.	34c.
Pot roast.....	40c.	33c.
Stew beef.....	34c.	26c.
Rib roast prime.....	38c.	30c.
Rib roast chuck.....	32c.	25c.
Chuck steak.....	31c.	27c.
Leg of lamb.....	34c.	....
Stew lamb.....	27c.	....

Pork—

Smoked hams (unwrapped), 8-14 lbs.	34-36c.
Smoked shoulders (picnics), 2½-7 lbs.	26-28c.
Heavy loin pork (frozen).....	30-31c.
Light loin pork (frozen).....	32-34c.
Bacon (unwrapped).....	45-47c.

YORK REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT.

(Continued from page 35.)

Union Supply Co. (mine store), Ralph, Pa., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Walbrook Dairy, Baltimore, Md., one 6-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

W. J. Doherty (bakery), Fort Worth, Texas, one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Fresno County Hospital, Fresno, Cal., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Jackson Bottling Works, Jackson, Miss., a one-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by Mr. Charles F. Rantz, of New Orleans, La.

Albert Toca Custard & Sherbet Factory, New Orleans, La., a one-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by the Rantz Engineering & Machine Works, Inc., of New Orleans, La.

Tulane Newcomb College, New Orleans, La., one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was also made by the Rantz Engineering & Machine Works, Inc., of New Orleans, La.

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Steers:				
Choice.....	\$26.50@	\$26.50@27.50	\$26.00@27.00	\$27.00@
Good.....	25.75@26.25	24.50@25.50	24.00@25.00	25.00@26.00
Medium.....	20.00@25.00	21.00@23.00	22.00@23.00	21.00@24.00
Common.....		17.00@20.00	16.00@17.00	18.00@21.00
Cows:				
Good.....	21.50@22.00	21.00@22.50	18.00@19.00	....
Medium.....	18.60@20.00	19.00@20.50	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00
Common.....	16.00@17.00	16.00@18.00	15.00@16.00	13.50@18.00
Bulls:				
Good.....	15.00@16.00	18.00@19.00	....	....
Medium.....	14.50@15.00	16.00@17.00	....	....
Common.....	14.00@14.50	14.50@15.00	....	....

Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:

Lamb:				
Choice.....	29.00@30.00	28.00@29.00	28.00@30.00	\$1.00@32.00
Good.....	26.00@29.00	26.00@28.00	25.00@28.00	30.00@31.00
Medium.....	25.00@27.00	24.00@26.00	22.00@23.00	29.00@30.00
Common.....	20.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	25.00@26.00
Yearlings:				
Good.....	24.00@25.00	....	....	....
Medium.....	20.00@22.00	....	....	....
Common.....	10.00@14.00	....	....	....
Mutton:				
Good.....	24.50@25.00	25.00@26.50	22.00@23.00	....
Medium.....	23.00@24.00	23.00@25.00	20.00@22.00	....
Common.....		16.00@18.00	16.00@18.00	....

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1918.

Western dressed fresh beef:	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Steers:				
Choice.....	26.00@	26.00@27.00	26.00@27.00	....
Good.....	24.50@23.50	24.00@25.50	24.00@25.00	....
Medium.....	20.00@22.50	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@23.00
Common.....		16.00@20.00	15.00@18.00	16.00@20.00
Cows:				
Good.....		20.00@22.00	18.00@20.00	....
Medium.....	17.00@18.00	17.50@19.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00
Common.....	14.50@16.00	15.00@17.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@17.00
Bulls:				
Good.....		18.00@19.00	....	....
Medium.....	14.00@15.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00	....
Common.....	14.00@14.50	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	....

Lamb:				
Choice.....	28.00@29.00	26.00@27.00	26.00@28.00	\$1.00@32.00
Good.....	27.00@28.00	25.00@26.00	24.00@25.00	30.00@31.00
Medium.....	25.00@27.00	23.00@25.00	22.00@23.00	28.00@30.00
Common.....		20.00@22.00	18.00@20.00	25.00@28.00
Mutton:				
Good.....	25.00@26.00	22.00@24.00	22.00@24.00	....
Medium.....	23.00@24.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00	....
Common.....		20.00@22.00	18.00@20.00	....

Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton prices "pluck out."

Odenwald & Gross Co. (ice cream, soda fountain and meats), New Orleans, La., one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by the Rantz Engineering and Machine Works, Inc., of New Orleans, La.

Memphis Bread Co. (bakery), Memphis, Tenn., one 12-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

G. Fred Benz (butter and cheese), South Bend, Ind., one 2-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Coca Cola Bottling Co., West Point, Miss., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Elbee Chocolate Co., 1013 Grand Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Arizona State Prison, Florence, Ariz., one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

J. Grainger & Co., Lincoln, Neb., one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Joseph Ehrlich (meats), Swainsboro, Ga., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Jessup & Antrim Ice Cream Co., Atlanta, Ga., one 12-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Swift & Company, Atlanta, Ga., one 16-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Bartlett-Haywood Co. (air conditioning), Baltimore, Md., one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by the Carrier Engineering Corp., of New York, N. Y.

Charles Weisbecker (meats), New York, N. Y., one 20-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

U. S. Proving Grounds (water range magazine), Aberdeen, Md., one 2-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

J. G. White Engineering Corp., New York, N. Y., one 8-ton and one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure sides complete. These installations were made for the U. S. Signal Corps, Langley Field, Va.

Sanitary Milk Products Co. (dairy and ice cream), Newport News, Va., one 8-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

A. M. Brezeon (meats), Spangler, Pa., a one-ton, vertical, single acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

F. S. Love Manufacturing Co. (candy), Johnstown, Pa., one one-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Fairmont Hotel, Fairmont, W. Va., one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Kiskiminetas Supply Co. (mine store), Hillside, Pa., one 4-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The City of Pittsburgh has installed in its City Hospital and County Home at Mayview, Pa., an 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

U. S. Explosive Plant "C." Nitro, W. Va., one 12-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

National Alfalfa Products Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa, a 1½-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Boise Cold Storage Co., Boise, Idaho, one 25-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Hires Condensed Milk Co., Philadelphia, Pa., one 12-ton, vertical, single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete. This installation was made for the John Wildi Evaporated Milk Co., of Troy, Pa.

George L. Gayden (milk cooling), Gurley, La., a one-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by the Rantz Engineering & Machine Works, Inc., of New Orleans, La.

Women's Reformatory, Rockwell City, Ia., one 5-ton vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Four States Supply Co. (general store), Rockdale, W. Va., one 2-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

F. B. Hess (ice), New Holland, Pa., one 20-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Water Delivery Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., one 8-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

E. J. Miller (meats), Homer City, Pa., one 2-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

W. H. Ballantine (sausage factory) Greenville, S. C., one 12-ton, vertical, single-acting, belt driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

York-California Construction Co., San Francisco, Cal., 5 coils of flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 20 feet long, 12 pipes high, made of 2-in. pipe.

Swift & Company, Charleston, W. Va., 1,380 feet of 2-in. direct expansion piping.

The Ussesa Basin Has to Make Good and Does Make Good

Not only on its original cost

Plus freight

Plus installation, but also

Plus the additional cost of scrapping any other system for the recovery of grease.

USSESA SALES COMPANY, Inc.

220 West 42nd Street, Candler Building New York City, N. Y.

Sole Distributors for the U. S. Sanitary Effluents Separating Apparatus

July 27, 1918

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers	\$10.50@16.50
Oxen	—@—
Bulls, common to fair	8.00@11.25
Cows, common to choice	5.25@11.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals, fair to prime	\$14.00@18.25
Live calves, Tenn. and Va.	10.00@12.00
Live calves, yearlings	—@—
Live calves, culs. per 100 lbs.	10.00@13.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, fair to prime	15.50@16.75
Live lambs, yearlings	—@—
Live sheep, poor to fair ewes	8.50@12.00
Live sheep, culs.	6.50@8.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@19.25
Hogs, medium	@19.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@19.75
Pigs	@19.75
Roughs	@17.00

DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	27 1/4@28 1/2
Choice native light	26 @27
Native, common to fair	25 @25 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	27 @27 1/2
Choice native light	26 @26 1/2
Native, common to fair	25 @25 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	25 1/2@26
Choice Western, light	22 @23
Common to fair Texas	21 @22
Good to choice helpers	25 1/4@26
Common to fair helpers	22 1/2@23
Choice cows	21 @22
Common to fair cows	18 @19
Fresh Bologna bulls	15 @16

BEEF CUTS.

Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	32 @33
No. 2 ribs	25 @28
No. 3 ribs	20 @22
No. 1 loins	29 @31
No. 2 loins	23 @28
No. 3 loins	20 @22
No. 1 binds and ribs	31 @32
No. 2 binds and ribs	27 @28
No. 3 binds and ribs	26 @27
No. 1 rounds	29 @30
No. 2 rounds	24 @27
No. 3 rounds	20 @22
No. 1 chuck	24 @25
No. 2 chuck	20 @21
No. 3 chuck	15 @18

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	27 @28
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	26 @27
Western, calves, choice	25 @20
Western calves, fair to good	22 @24
Grassers and buttermilks	@20

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@26%
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@26%
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@26%
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@27 1/2
Pigs	@27 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring	29 @30
Lambs, choice	28 @29
Lambs, good	26 @27
Lambs, medium to good	26 @27
Sheep, choice	26 @27
Sheep, medium to good	23 @24
Sheep, culs.	20 @21

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@33
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@32 1/2
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@32
Smoked picnics, light	@25 1/2
Smoked picnics, heavy	@24 1/2
Smoked shoulders	@25 1/2

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

LIVE CATTLE.

Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	29 @30
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@37
Dried beef sets	@36
Pickled bellies, heavy	@35

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@34
Fresh pork loins, Western	29 @32
Frozen pork loins	27 @31
Fresh pork tenderloins	@37
Frozen pork tenderloins	@36
Shoulders, city	@26
Shoulders, Western	@23
Butts, regular	@25
Butts, boneless	@28
Fresh hams, city	@31
Fresh hams, Western	@29
Fresh picnic hams	@23

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.	87.50@90.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.	77.50@80.00
Black hoofs, per tca.	75.00@85.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	75.00@85.00
White hoofs, per ton	85.00@90.00
Thigh bones, avg. 55 to 60 lbs., per 100 pcs.	@160.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1's	225.00@240.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2's	150.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3's	100.00@125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.	@23c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	@20c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	40 @100c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@40c. a pound
Calves' livers	@30c. a pound
Beef kidneys	@20c. a pound
Mutton kidneys	@5c. each
Livers, beef	17 @20c. a pound
Oxtails	@10c. a pound
Hearts, beef	@14c. a pound
Rolls, beef	@25c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	24 @35c. a pound
Lamb's frits	@12c. a pound
Extra lean pork trimmings	@19c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	7 @ 8
Suet, fresh and heavy	@13
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35
•	•
•	•
•	•
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	28 @20
Hog middle	20 @20
Hog bungo	20 @20
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	14 @25
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	18 @18
Beef bungo, piece, f. o. b. New York	14 @26
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	26 @26
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	8 1/2 @4
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	4 @4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	95 @95

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

Pepper, Sing., white	34 1/2 @29 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black	31 1/2 @29 1/2
Pepper, Penang, white	—
Pepper, red	20 @23
Allspice	4 @4
Cinnamon	28 @32
Coriander	16 @18
Cloves	50 @55
Ginger	23 @26
Mace	60 @65

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined salpeter, granulated, bbls.	@26
Refined salpeter, crystals, bbls.	@30
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y. & S. F.	@6 1/4 @6 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals...	@6 1/4 @6 1/2
No. 1 skins	@.57
No. 2 skins	.55
No. 3 skins	.52
Branded skins	.57
Ticky skins	.57
No. 1 B. M. skins	.53
No. 2 B. M. skins	.53
No. 1, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	.53
No. 2, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	.53
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	.53
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	.53
Branded skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	.40
Ticky skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	.40

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1, 12 1/2-14 lbs.	@6.00
No. 2, 12 1/2-14 lbs.	@5.75
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.	@5.75
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.	@5.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	@6.25
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	@6.00
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.	@5.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@6.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@6.50
Branded kips	@5.00
Heavy branded kips	@5.75
Ticky kips	@5.00
Heavy tacky kips	@5.75

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH CHICKENS.	
Broilers—Fresh dry-packed, 12 to box—	
Western, milk-fed, 10 to 15 lbs. to doz., per lb.	45 @46
Western, milk-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz., per lb.	45 @46
Western, corn-fed, 10 to 15 lbs. to doz., per lb.	45 @46
Western, corn-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz., per lb.	45 @46
Broilers—Fresh, iced, barrels—	
Western, milk-fed, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs. per pair, per lb.	42 @43
Western, milk-fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.	42 @43
Western, corn-fed, 2 to 2 1/2 lbs. to pair, per lb.	39 @41
Western, corn-fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.	39 @41
Western, corn-fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.	39 @41
Western, corn-fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.	39 @41
Fowls—Fresh—	
Fowls, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@ 8.00
Spring ducklings, Long Island, per lb.	@36
Fowls—Fresh—Boxes—Drypacked	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen	@ 36
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen	@36
Western, 36 to 47 lbs. to dozen	@35
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen	@34 1/2
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen	@33 1/2
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen	@32 1/2
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed—barrels	
Western dry-packed, 5 lbs. and over	35 1/2 @36
Southwestern dry-packed, 3 to 4 lbs. each	33 1/2 @35 1/2

Fowls—Fresh, barrels, iced—	
Dry-packed, prime, 5 lbs. and over	@35
Scalped, prime, mixed weights	@34 1/2
Old Cocks—Fresh—Ice packed—Barrels	
Dry-packed, No. 1	@27 1/2
Scalded	@26 1/2
Turkeys—Frozen—	
Fancy, young toms, per lb.	—@—
Fancy, young hens, per lb.	—@—

